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# COUNTRY LIFE

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VOL. LXXXII. No. 2130.  
Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper and for  
Canadian Magazine Post.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13th, 1937.

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VOL. LXXXII. No. 2130.

Printed in England.  
Entered as Second-Class Matter at the  
New York, U.S.A. Post Office.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13th, 1937.

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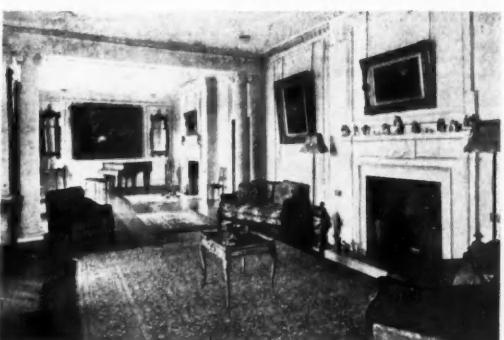
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Good hall, three reception, billiards room, six family bedrooms (five fitted basins, h. and c.), three bathrooms, and servants bedrooms.

#### All public services.

GARAGE  
(for Two big Cars).

#### DELIGHTFUL GARDENS

of over  
AN ACRE.

of charming character;  
restored and modernised  
but retaining its  
Old-World features, including  
much old oak.

LOUNGE HALL.  
THREE RECEPTION  
EIGHT  
BEDROOMS  
(four with fixed wash-basins).  
BATHROOM,  
Etc.

Main electricity and  
water  
Central heating.

2 GARAGES.

ATTRACTIVE GARDEN OF AN ACRE WITH TENNIS COURT.  
ONLY £3,100 FREEHOLD

HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1. (c.49,140.)

## DEVONSHIRE

### TO BE SOLD

VERY ATTRACTIVE LITTLE RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY  
OF ABOUT



2 ACRES,  
with nice COUNTRY  
HOUSE, containing:  
THREE RECEPTION  
ROOMS.  
TWO BATHS.  
SEVEN BEST AND  
THREE SERVANTS'  
BEDROOMS.  
GOOD STABLING  
and  
Groom's or Chauffeur's  
accommodation.

GARDENS, GROUNDS AND PADDOCK, also HARD TENNIS COURT.

### GOOD HUNTING

Apply HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1. (c.48,913.)

## CHISLEHURST, KENT

ADJOINING ST. PAULS CRAY COMMON.

### WALSINGHAM, MANOR PARK



Commodious FREE-  
HOLD RESIDENCE,  
325ft. up, facing South,  
with lovely views.  
All public services.  
ENTRANCE  
LODGE,  
STABLING,  
GARAGE.

#### BEAUTIFUL GARDENS

NEARLY 3 ACRES.  
Also a Charming Cot-  
tage Residence and 2½  
Acres of building land  
adjoining.

AUCTION at the ST. JAMES'S ESTATE ROOMS, S.W.1, on TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 30TH next at 3 p.m., in 1 or 3 Lots (UNLESS previously sold).

Solicitor, A. PETER STEELE-PERKINS, Esq., 15, Bedford Circus, Exeter.

Auctioneers, HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1.

## 4 MILES SUSSEX COAST

In a delightful district, high up; with sea views.

### XVth CENTURY HOUSE



Estate Offices: 6, ARLINGTON STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1

Nov. 13th, 1937.

## COUNTRY LIFE.

vii.

Telephone No.:  
Regent 4304

### OSBORN & MERCER

MEMBERS OF THE CHARTERED SURVEYORS' AND AUCTIONEERS' INSTITUTES

Telegraphic Address  
"Overbid-Piccy, London."

#### NEAR WINCHESTER — One of the choicest minor County Seats of Hampshire



Occupying a very fine situation, 300ft. up, on an eminence, commanding Exceptional Panoramic Views extending to the Isle of Wight.

#### A HANDSOME RESIDENCE OF GEORGIAN CHARACTER

approached by two long, winding, carriage drives, and

#### Seated in a Finely-timbered Park

Well-appointed, and having electric light, radiators, Company's water, etc.

Loung hall, billiard room, three spacious reception rooms, delightful Winter Garden, thirteen bedrooms, four bathrooms.

EXCELLENT STABLING AND GARAGE ACCOMMODATION.  
FARMERY. TWO COTTAGES. TWO LODGES.

#### The Dignified Old Grounds

possessing the charm of complete maturity, are studded with many fine trees. There are wide-spreading lawns, tall, clipped hedges, rose garden, etc., the whole surrounded by well-timbered park and pasture, in all about

73 ACRES

Only just available.

Very reasonable price.



Personally Inspected and enthusiastically recommended by the Sole Agents, Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER. (16,782.)

#### WEST SUSSEX

300 ft. up, on southern slope, with Extensive Views to the South Downs.

#### A WELL-PLANNED COUNTRY HOUSE

containing three reception, billiard room, fourteen bedrooms, four bathrooms, etc.

Stabling. Garage.

FARMERY. THREE COTTAGES.

Attractive Gardens, Meadowland and Park of 70 Acres

For Sale by OSBORN & MERCER. (16,783.)



#### SUFFOLK

Within a short drive of the Coast.

For Sale

#### Attractive Georgian Residence

on a southern slope, and approached by long avenue drive.

In excellent order, and modernised with Electricity, Central Heating, Parquet Floors, etc.

Lounge Hall. Four reception. Eight bedrooms. Four bathrooms. Stabling. Garages.

#### Heavily Wooded Grounds

with lawns, old moat, walled kitchen garden, grass and woods.

14 Acres

Agents, Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER. (M.1990.)

#### FOR SALE OR LEASE.



#### A FEW MILES FROM SALISBURY

In a most sought-after Sporting and Residential District.

#### AN IMPORTANT COUNTY SEAT

comprising a

#### Handsome Georgian Residence

containing a fine suite of reception rooms, about twenty-five bed and dressing rooms, several bathrooms, etc.

Modern appointments, including Electric Light, Central Heating, etc.

AMPLE STABLING, ETC.

COTTAGES.

Standing 500ft. up, in Dignified Old Grounds, approached by long carriage drives, through beautiful woodlands, and

#### SEATED IN A DEER PARK

OF ABOUT 500 ACRES

Alternatively, the HOUSE and 3,200 ACRES (or possibly more) of SHOOTING would be let on lease.

Inspected and recommended by the Agents, Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER. (15,171.)

OSBORN & MERCER, "ALBEMARLE HOUSE," 28b, ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, W.1

**GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS**  
 (ESTABLISHED 1778)  
 25, MOUNT STREET, GROSVENOR SQUARE, W.I.

**RUGBY AND MARKET HARBOROUGH**  
*Very fine position, high up with wonderful views.*



An Attractive RESIDENTIAL ESTATE  
 of 123 Acres, and a delightful two-storey COUNTRY HOUSE with all modern requirements, including electric light and central heating.  
 Lounge hall, four excellent reception rooms, twelve bed and dressing rooms, three bathrooms.

FIRST-RATE LOOSE BOXES, FARM HOUSE, BUILDINGS and COTTAGE. WELL-TIMBERED GROUNDS, GRASSLAND AND WOODS VERY MODERATE PRICE.  
 Apply GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W.I. (6709)

**IN THE MEYNELL COUNTRY**  
 HANDY FOR IMPORTANT MIDLAND INDUSTRIAL CENTRES.  
 A FINE OLD GEORGIAN HOUSE



400ft. above the sea, and standing in about 150 ACRES FOR SALE  
 Eleven bedrooms, three bathrooms, three dressing rooms, complete domestic offices Co.'s services.  
 LODGE. COTTAGES.

MATURED WELL-TIMBERED GROUNDS  
 GOOD INCOME FROM PORTION LET.  
 Apply GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W.I. (6464.)

**UNDER 30 MILES SOUTH OF TOWN**  
*in lovely and perfectly rural country, away from Main Roads, yet handy for TWO EXCELLENT RAIL SERVICES.*

Eleven bed and dressing, four bath and three reception rooms, servants' hall, etc.  
 Central heating. Co.'s electricity and water. Modern drainage.

THREE COTTAGES.  
 GARAGE, Etc.

THE GROUNDS, with the FINE OLD TREES, ORNAMENTAL WATER, lawns, etc., are a feature and extend to about 7 ACRES, or WILL BE SOLD WITH MODEL HOME FARM, in all about 150 ACRES.  
 Recommended from inspection by GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W.I. (c.1647.)

**EDGE OF THE CHILTERNNS**  
*Five miles main line Station with express service to London in 45 minutes.*

**THIS FINE MODERN RESIDENCE**  
 with views over the surrounding country, and containing EXCEPTIONALLY LIGHT AND SPACIOUS ROOMS.  
 Ten bed, nursery, three bathrooms, four beautiful reception rooms.  
 Main services. Central heating. Garage. Stabling.

TWO COTTAGES. THE GARDENS ARE A FEATURE.

Two tennis lawns, kitchen garden, orchard, paddocks.

**26 ACRES. ALL IN FIRST-RATE ORDER.**  
**SALE URGENTLY DESIRED**  
 Recommended by GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W.I. (A4641.)

**3, MOUNT STREET,  
 LONDON, W.I.**

**RALPH PAY & TAYLOR**

**LOVELY COTSWOLDS-BURFORD DISTRICT**



A CHARMING OLD STONE-BUILT HOUSE  
*In completely unspoiled Village.*  
 Six bedrooms, two bathrooms, two reception rooms, music room. Company's water. Electricity available.  
 Thatched Garage (for two cars). Two-stall Stable.  
 BEAUTIFUL GARDEN ABOUT 2 ACRES  
**FREEHOLD FOR SALE**  
 Details of Owner's Agents, RALPH PAY & TAYLOR, 3, Mount Street, W.I.

**KENT AND SUSSEX BORDERLAND**



PERFECTLY UNIQUE  
 XVth CENTURY HALF-TIMBERED HOUSE  
*Exposed Rafters. Open Fireplaces. Minstrels' Gallery.*  
 Three reception, ten bedrooms, four bathrooms. Main water and electricity. Central heating.  
 Lawns, walled gardens, fine trees, water garden. Hard court. Meadow.  
**ABOUT 10 ACRES** **URGENT SALE DESIRED**  
 Recommended personally by RALPH PAY & TAYLOR, 3, Mount Street, W.I.

**TELEGRAMS:**  
**TURLORAN, Audley,  
 London.**

**TURNER LORD & RANSOM**  
 127, MOUNT STREET, LONDON, W.I.

**WEST SUSSEX**  
*Views to South Downs.*



**£4,000** CHARMING ELIZABETHAN-STYLE RESIDENCE. South aspect. Eight bedrooms, bathroom, three reception rooms, billiard room. Main water. Usual offices.  
 GARAGE. STABLING.  
**OLD MATURED GROUNDS**  
 in an ancient wall with picturesque arch entrance.  
 TURNER LORD & RANSOM, 127, Mount Street, W.I.

**GRAFTON AND BICESTER HUNTS**



**£2,900** (Towcester and Brackley within a few miles; 450ft. up).—Two reception rooms, eight bedrooms, two bathrooms.  
*Main electricity.*  
 HUNTER STABLING (eight loose boxes). GARAGE, ETC. PADDOCK.  
**THREE ACRES**  
 TURNER LORD & RANSOM, 127, Mount Street, W.I.

**EXCELLENT HACKING COUNTRY**



**BERKS.—CENTRE OF GARTH HUNT;** main line London. GOLF AT SONNING, EAST BERKS, etc. Lounge, three reception rooms, eleven bedrooms, three bathrooms, servants' hall.  
 Range of STABLING (eight boxes), men's rooms. COTTAGE. FARMERY, ETC.  
 Tennis lawn, charming gardens, PARKLIKE PASTURE, etc.  
**27 ACRES. FREEHOLD**  
 TURNER LORD & RANSOM, 127, Mount Street, W.I.

Nov. 13th, 1937.

COUNTRY LIFE.

IX.

Telephones:  
Grosvenor 3131 (3 lines)

CURTIS & HENSON  
LONDON

Telegrams:  
"Submit, London."

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL SEATS IN THE COUNTY

ABOUT 35 MILES BY ROAD FROM LONDON



THE HISTORIC EMBATTLED MANSION

HAMPDEN HOUSE

*Dating in part from the XIIith Century, stands about 700 feet above sea level in a stately timbered park*

LONG GALLERY  
OR  
LIBRARY

BANQUETING HALL

TUDOR ROOM

MUNIMENT ROOM

BILLIARDS ROOM

BOUDOIR

DRAWING ROOM

LIBRARY

DINING ROOM

TWO CLOAKROOMS



VIEW FROM EAST FRONT.

MODERN  
DOMESTIC OFFICES

CENTRAL HEATING,  
MAIN WATER  
and  
ELECTRIC LIGHT.

GARAGE  
STABLING  
AND  
EXTENSIVE  
OUTBUILDINGS

GARDENER'S HOUSE  
AND  
TWO LODGES.

FORMAL GARDENS AND GROUNDS,

*with wide lawns, clipped yew hedges, woodland walks and stately trees, and walled kitchen garden.*



THE HALL.

SHOOTING OVER THE  
ESTATE OF ABOUT  
1,600 ACRES

GOLF  
and  
HUNTING

TO BE LET  
UNFURNISHED OR  
PARTLY FURNISHED  
FOR A PERIOD OF  
YEARS AT A  
MODERATE RENTAL



THE DINING ROOM.

*Illustrated brochure from the Joint Sole Agents—*

**Messrs. HAMNETT, RAFFETY & CO., High Wycombe, and Messrs. CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W.1.**

14, MOUNT STREET,  
GROSVENOR SQUARE, LONDON, W.1

## WILSON & CO.

CHARTERED SURVEYORS, LAND AGENTS AND AUCTIONEERS

Telephone:  
Grosvenor 1441 (three lines.)

### URGENTLY WANTED TO PURCHASE BY CLIENTS OF WILSON & CO.

#### WANTED

**TO PURCHASE** in Bucks, Herts or Oxon, with good train service to Town. A Genuine PERIOD HOUSE is essential, with six to nine bedrooms and about 5 to 25 ACRES.

UP TO £6,000 WOULD BE PAID  
and any suitable Property will be inspected at once.  
Photos and details to "M.", 14, Mount Street, W.1.

#### WANTED

£20,000 WILL BE PAID for a really CHOICE PLACE on the South side of London—Surrey, Sussex, Kent or Hants, within 45 miles. High position, with good views, essential. Fourteen bedrooms, four large reception rooms, four cottages, farmery. Gardens with good trees and pasture of 50 Acres.

Photos (returnable), and fullest details to STOCK-BROKER, 14, Mount Street, W.1.

#### WANTED

**IN WILTSHIRE OR SOMERSET**.—A SPORTING ESTATE of from 500 to 1,000 Acres. Must be in a good social district. Stone-built House preferred, about fifteen bedrooms, ample bathrooms. Must be thoroughly up-to-date. Hunting and Shooting essential. Fishing an added attraction. Purchaser must make immediate decision, but early possession not necessary.

Communication to "LORD G.", c/o WILSON & CO., 14, Mount Street, W.1.

### IN THE PICTURESQUE OLD VILLAGE OF COWDEN ON THE SUSSEX AND KENT BORDERS

#### A VERY CHARMING OLD XVII<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY HOUSE

which has been carefully restored and renovated and now in first-rate order. Many original features, oak beams and latticed windows.

SEVEN TO EIGHT BED AND DRESSING ROOMS.  
TWO BATHROOMS. DELIGHTFUL LOUNGE.  
THREE RECEPTION ROOMS.  
MAIDS' SITTING ROOMS.

Main electricity and power, water and drainage.  
Central heating. Independent hot water.

GARAGE (for two cars). SMALL STABLING.

GARDENS WITH OLD TREES  
ABOUT ONE ACRE

FOR SALE PRIVATELY NOW OR BY  
AUCTION IN DECEMBER

Auctioneers and Sole Agents: WILSON & CO., 14, Mount Street, W.1.



GAINSFORD HOUSE.

#### A PERFECT HALF-TIMBERED HOUSE

420FT. UP IN SUSSEX. MAGNIFICENT UNSPOILT VIEWS. ABOUT SIX MILES FROM A MARKET TOWN.

NINE BEDROOMS, FIVE BATHROOMS, THREE RECEPTION ROOMS.  
MAGNIFICENT GALLERIED HALL WITH PRIVATE CHAPEL.

Main electric light, power and water. Central heating. H. and e. in Bedrooms.  
Built-in Wardrobes and Dressing-tables.

DELIGHTFUL GARDENS,

HARD TENNIS COURT. PASTURE.

FREEHOLD FOR SALE WITH ABOUT 25 ACRES

Sole Agents, WILSON & CO., 14, Mount Street, W.1.

#### AN EARLY GEORGIAN HOUSE IN WILTSHIRE

AMIDST PERFECT COUNTRY, AND ABOUT ONE-AND-A-HALF HOURS FROM LONDON BY EXPRESS TRAIN. A VERY FAVOURITE SPORTING AND RESIDENTIAL PART. FISHING, SHOOTING, HUNTING.

#### THE LOVELY PERIOD HOUSE

is of exceptional character, in faultless order, with modern requirements. Sixteen bedrooms, five bathrooms, square hall, and four reception rooms. Numerous cottages; stabling; garages, etc.

#### FINELY TIMBERED OLD GROUNDS AND PARK

Lovely old walled gardens, ornamental water. Only a small staff needed.

#### FOR SALE WITH NEARLY 500 ACRES

Inspected and very strongly recommended by the Owner's Agents: WILSON & CO., 14, Mount Street, W.1.

Offices also at  
KEYNSHAM  
and LONDON

## T. POWELL & CO., LTD.

AUCTIONEERS,  
VALUERS, and  
ESTATE AGENTS

24, HIGH STREET, CHIPPEHAM, WILTSHIRE. (Tel. 2004.) Head Office: THE OLD POST OFFICE, BATH, SOMERSET. (Tel. 2244.)

#### WITHIN EASY REACH OF BATH

A delightful SMALL PERIOD RESIDENCE, recently the subject of considerable expenditure, now in excellent condition, and offered with a recommendation to anyone seeking a perfect small country retreat.



SMALL INGOING PREMIUM.

IMMEDIATE APPLICATION ADVISED.

TO BE LET  
for the remainder of a lease of approximately  
5 years unexpired.

THREE RECEPTION ROOMS, FIVE BEDROOMS,  
TWO BATHROOMS.

Electric light and power. Company's water.  
Independent hot water system and partial  
central heating.

CHARMING GARDENS laid out with terraced lawns.

GARAGE.

RENT £75 PER ANNUM

ONLY REQUIRES INSPECTING.

#### CENTRE OF THE MENDIP HUNT

In a first-rate Residential and Sporting District.

A DELIGHTFUL OLD-FASHIONED

COUNTRY RESIDENCE

of quiet character and charm dating from the XVIII<sup>th</sup> century. Built of stone with picturesque elevation and standing some 500ft. above sea level.

The accommodation, which is arranged on two floors only, comprises:—

THREE RECEPTION ROOMS, SEVEN BED AND DRESSING ROOMS.

BATHROOM AND USUAL DOMESTIC OFFICES.

Company's electric light, power, gas and water.

CHARMING PLEASURE GARDENS  
with "En Tout Cas" tennis court, walled kitchen garden and paddock extending in all to

6½ ACRES

GARAGE AND STABLING  
with excellent Chauffeur's Flat over.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD, PRICE £2,700

INSPECTED AND STRONGLY RECOMMENDED.

T. POWELL & CO., LTD., ON RECEIPT OF DETAILED REQUIREMENTS, WILL BE PLEASED TO SEND SPECIALLY SELECTED LISTS OF PROPERTIES GRATIS.

Telegrams:  
"Sportman," Glasgow.

## WALKER, FRASER & STEELE

Telegrams:  
"Grouse," Edinburgh.

74, BATH STREET, GLASGOW, and 32, CASTLE STREET, EDINBURGH



#### KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE TO LET ON LEASE CAIRNSMORE ESTATE, NEWTON STEWART

Three reception rooms, business room, gun room, eleven bed and dressing rooms, three bathrooms, six servants' rooms, bathroom and hall, complete offices.

GROUSE SHOOTING. WILD FOWLING. OCCASIONAL DEER MAY BE HAD.  
COVERTS HOLDING 2,000 PHEASANTS.

ATTRACTIVE WALLED GARDEN.

THERE ARE FOUR FARMS IN HAND AND CAN BE TAKEN  
OVER IF DESIRED

Particulars on application to WALKER, FRASER & STEELE, Glasgow and Edinburgh, as above.

Telegrams:  
"Wood, Agents, Wewood,  
London."

# JOHN D. WOOD & CO.

23, BERKELEY SQUARE, LONDON, W.1

Telephone No.:  
Mayfair 6341 (10 lines).

UNDoubtedly ONE OF THE COMMANDING PROPERTIES ON THE SOUTH COAST.  
GLORIOUS POSITION. SPLENDID VIEWS OF THE DOWNS. WITHIN A FEW MINUTES OF THE SEA.

## ACTUALLY ADJOINING ROYAL EASTBOURNE GOLF COURSE

### AN ARCHITECT'S HOUSE

*Beautifully fitted throughout.*

**FOR SALE**

A VALUABLE RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY,

occupying an enviable position on high ground, approached by a carriage drive. Lounge hall, specially built Tudor room with old oak beams, oak-panelled library, dining room and drawing room, boudoir, billiard room, thirteen bed and dressing rooms, four bathrooms, servants' hall, and complete offices.

Main drainage. Electric light.  
Companies' gas and water.

This Choice Property cannot fail to appeal to those who are seeking something perfect in every detail.—Price and full particulars from the Agents, OAKDEN & CO., Cornfield Road, Eastbourne (Tel.: Eastbourne 1234), and JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 23, Berkeley Square, W.1. (Tel.: Mayfair 6341.)



Telephone. Radiators.

STABLING.

TWO LARGE MOTOR HOUSES (one with turn-table and pit).

Chauffeur's living rooms, and other out-buildings.

DELIGHTFULLY SECLUDED GARDENS AND GROUNDS

Being well timbered and having a splendid variety of flowering shrubs, fine terrace, large tennis lawn, croquet lawn, orchard, kitchen garden, fruit garden.

IN ALL OVER TWO ACRES

### FOR SALE

## BALCOMBE FOREST

470FT. ABOVE SEA LEVEL, COMMANDING GLORIOUS VIEWS OVER ASHDOWN FOREST AND CROWBOROUGH BEACON.

EXPRESS ELECTRIC SERVICE TO TOWN IN 38 MINUTES.



NINE BED, DRESSING ROOMS, THREE BATHROOMS, BILLIARDS ROOM, THREE RECEPTION and LOUNGE HALL AND GARDEN ROOM.

Electric light.  
Central heating. Company's water.  
Septic tank drainage.

COTTAGE AND BUNGALOW with bathrooms.

GARAGE FOR SEVERAL CARS.

INEXPENSIVE GROUNDS CROQUET AND TENNIS LAWN, FERNDEN HARD COURT, and KITCHEN GARDEN.

Inspected and strongly recommended by JOHN D. WOOD & CO. (30,974.)

## A GEM OF GREAT CHARACTER NEAR EASTBOURNE

### COMPLETELY MOATED MANOR HOUSE

Of exceptional interest, on the outskirts of a picturesque village.

Containing some immense Oak Timbers with wonderful specimens of old panelings and carvings.

MAGNIFICENT BANQUETING HALL, BILLIARDS AND THREE OTHER RECEPTION ROOMS, EIGHT BEDROOMS.

A FEATURE OF THE PROPERTY IS THE CHARMING PRINCIPAL STAIRCASE,

One of the first of its kind in the country, THE GREAT BEDCHAMBER, And the very beautiful front elevation.



Electric light. Gas.  
Central heating.

USEFUL OUTBUILDINGS, including OAK TITHE BARN and FIVE-ROOMED COTTAGE.

THE OLD-WORLD GARDENS are particularly worthy of mention.

HALF-A-MILE OF TROUT FISHING

In all the area extends to about 60 ACRES

FREEHOLD FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.

Agents, JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1. (31,966.)

## ONE HOUR FROM TOWN BY EXPRESS SERVICE AND WITHIN 45 MILES BY GOOD MOTORING ROAD

MENTIONED IN "ESSEX BOOK OF MONUMENTS."

CONVENIENTLY SITUATED FOR EAST COAST RESORTS, YACHTING AND GOLF.

### BEAUTIFUL TUDOR HOUSE

part of which is reputed to date from time of King John, full of old oak beams and rafters.

NINE BEDROOMS,  
FOUR BATHROOMS,  
TWO HALLS,  
AND  
THREE RECEPTION ROOMS.



LOVELY GARDENS  
GARAGE. STABLING (for six).  
Groom's Cottage.  
FARMHOUSE AND FARM.

All main services. Central heating.  
HUNTING WITH SEVERAL PACKS.

ABOUT 102 ACRES

The whole property is in excellent order. To be SOLD as a Whole, or the House and Grounds with a small area. The Farm is let on a yearly tenancy.

Illustrated particulars of the Sole Agents: Messrs. C. H. STANFORD & SON, 23, High Street, Colchester; and JOHN D. WOOD & CO., as above.

**JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 23, BERKELEY SQUARE, LONDON, W.1**

**BOURNEMOUTH:**  
ERNEST FOX, F.S.I., F.A.I.  
WILLIAM FOX, F.S.I., F.A.I.  
E. STODDART FOX, P.A.S.I., F.A.I.

**FOX & SONS**  
**LAND AGENTS, BOURNEMOUTH**

**SOUTHAMPTON:**  
ANTHONY B. FOX, F.S.I., F.A.I.  
Telegrams:  
"Homefinder" Bournemouth.

**TO BE SOLD** THIS VALUABLE FREEHOLD, RESIDENTIAL AND AGRICULTURAL PROPERTY with imposing EARLY GEORGIAN RESIDENCE being a perfect example of that Period



Eleven principal bed and dressing rooms, eleven secondary and servants' bedrooms, six bathrooms, noble suite of reception rooms, excellent domestic offices.

Main electric lighting. Two "Aga" cookers. Company's water.

Ample Stabling. Garages. Seven Cottages.

Magnificent Gardens and Grounds with wide spreading lawns in perfect condition; flower gardens, delightful walled garden, hard tennis court, orangery, also a well-kept cricket ground with Pavilion reputed to be one of the finest in the County. Lake of over 8 acres in extensive, well-timbered park, etc. Also an excellent Home Farm with good house, buildings and cottage. The whole Estate comprises an area of approximately

**254 ACRES**



THE RESIDENCE AND ABOUT 154 ACRES WOULD BE SOLD APART FROM THE HOME FARM.

Full particulars may be obtained of the Sole Agents, FOX & SONS, 44-50, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth.

SALE ON THURSDAY NEXT.

**HAMPSHIRE**

ON THE EDGE OF THE BEAUTIFUL NEW FOREST. JUST OFF THE MAIN BOURNEMOUTH-LONDON ROAD.

**FREEHOLD, RESIDENTIAL AGRICULTURAL AND SPORTING ESTATE.**  
**OSSEMSLEY MANOR ESTATE**  
WITH MAGNIFICENT RESIDENCE containing  
MAIN HALL.  
FIVE RECEPTION ROOMS.  
BILLIARDS ROOM.  
TWENTY-FOUR BED AND DRESSING ROOMS.  
EIGHT BATHROOMS.  
EXCELLENT DOMESTIC OFFICES.  
SQUASH RACKETS COURT.  
STABLING AND GARAGES WITH TWO COTTAGES.



ELECTRIC LIGHTING.  
WONDERFUL GARDENS.

Also

TWO FARMS AND A SMALL HOLDING.  
GARDENER'S COTTAGE.  
THREE ATTRACTIVE LODGES AND GARDENS.

EIGHT EXCELLENT COTTAGES.

LAUNDRY-COTTAGE AND LAUNDRY.

Thriving Woodlands.

Choice enclosures of pasture and arable lands.

Allotment Ground.

Gravel Pit.

VALUABLE BUILDING SITES.  
The whole estate extends to about

**704 ACRES**

To be SOLD by AUCTION AS A WHOLE or in 68 LOTS AT THE RESIDENCE on THURSDAY NEXT, NOVEMBER 18TH, 1937 (in two sessions, at 11 a.m. and 2.30 p.m. precisely).  
Particulars, plans and Conditions of Sale may be obtained of the Solicitors, Messrs. FORSYTE, KERMAN & PHILLIPS, 44, Brook Street, Mayfair, London, W.1; and of FOX & SONS, Auctioneers, Bournemouth; or of the Surveyors, Messrs. JACKSON & GREENEN, Hinton Buildings, Bournemouth.

**ON THE BORDERS OF DEVON AND CORNWALL**

About 8 miles from the Market Town of Launceston. 12 miles from Bude. 7½ miles from Holsworthy.

**THE IMPORTANT AND HIGHLY ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL, SPORTING AND AGRICULTURAL PROPERTY**  
**OGBEARE HALL ESTATE,**  
near LAUNCESTON

With  
MODERATE-SIZED RESIDENCE (as illustrated) containing:—  
XVII CENTURY BANQUETING HALL.  
FIFTEEN BEDROOMS.  
DRESSING ROOM.  
TWO BATHROOMS.  
THREE RECEPTION ROOMS.  
BILLIARDS ROOM.  
COMPLETE DOMESTIC OFFICES.  
ENTRANCE LODGE.  
EXCELLENT STABLING and GARAGES.



DELIGHTFUL PARK,  
LAKE AND BEAUTIFUL GARDENS.

Also

THREE EXCELLENT MIXED FARMS with 33 to 99 ACRES respectively.

Good Pasture and Arable Land.

TWO COTTAGES and a large quantity of very Valuable and well-grown Timber.

The whole ESTATE extends to an area of about

**437 ACRES**

VACANT POSSESSION OF THE WHOLE WILL BE GIVEN.

TO BE SOLD by AUCTION, in a number of Lots, at the WHITE HART HOTEL, LAUNCESTON, on THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9TH, 1937 (unless previously sold privately).  
Solicitors, Messrs. RAWLINS, DAVY & WELLS, Hinton Road, Bournemouth. Auctioneers, Messrs. FOX & SONS, 44-50, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth.

A modern labour-saving property which should appeal to the discriminating purchaser.  
**MEYRICK PARK, BOURNEMOUTH**

In a delightful situation practically adjoining Meyrick Park Golf Course, and close to the centre of the Town.

THE MOST ATTRACTIVE DETACHED FREEHOLD RESIDENCE.  
"BOLD VENTURE,"

10, Meyrick Park Crescent, Bournemouth.



Four principal bedrooms, dressing room, two servants' bedrooms, bathroom, two reception rooms, lounge hall, kitchen, scullery and offices.  
All main services.

GARAGE.

Tastefully arranged and artistic garden, laid out with lawns, terraces, flower borders, etc., and a number of matured trees.  
VACANT POSSESSION on completion of the Purchase.

**BRANKSOME PARK, BOURNEMOUTH**

THIS VERY ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE FOR SALE WITH POSSESSION

Specially designed and built for present owner two years ago.  
South aspect. Two minutes' walk from sea at Branksome Chine.

Six bedrooms (three fitted basins h. and c.), two bathrooms, boxroom, three reception rooms, servants' sitting room, well equipped kitchen and usual domestic offices.  
LARGE BRICK GARAGE.  
Well laid out Garden of about  
HALF AN ACRE.  
THE WHOLE IN EXCELLENT REPAIR.



**PRICE £4,250 FREEHOLD**

to include whole of the contents (most of which was new a year ago), or

**£3,500 WITHOUT THE FURNITURE**

Strongly recommended by the Agents, FOX & SONS, 52, Poole Road, Bournemouth West.

**FOX & SONS, BOURNEMOUTH (TEN OFFICES); AND SOUTHAMPTON**

Telephone: Kens. 1490 & Sloane 1234.  
Telegrams: Estates, Harrods, London.

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Surrey Office,  
W. Byfleet.

### ONLY 15 MILES FROM LONDON—FAVOURITE ESHER AND OXSHOTT DISTRICT ADJACENT TO EXTENSIVE COMMONS AND WOODLANDS

c.4

THIS FASCINATING CHARACTER RESIDENCE OF MELLOW RED BRICK, EQUIPPED WITH  
EVERY PRESENT DAY CONVENIENCE, WITH TASTEFUL DECORATIONS OF CHARACTER

INNER AND LOUNGE HALLS,  
3 RECEPTION,  
FULL-SIZED BILLIARDS ROOM  
  
SUN LOGGIA,  
  
15 BED AND DRESSING,  
8 BATHROOMS,  
  
COMPLETE OFFICES.



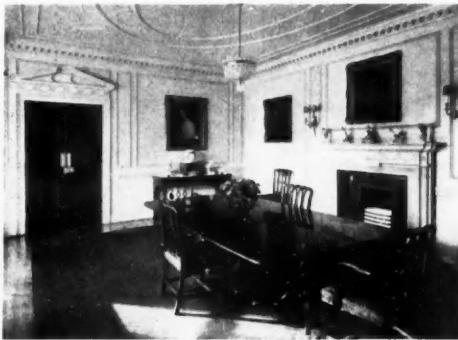
ELECTRIC LIGHT,  
G.A.S.

CENTRAL HEATING,

CONSTANT HOT WATER,  
CO.'S WATER,

MODERN DRAINAGE.

ENTRANCE LODGE, COTTAGES, FIRST-RATE STABLING AND GARAGE ACCOMMODATION



#### GRANDLY TIMBERED GROUNDS

LARGE LAKE ISLAND; HARD TENNIS COURT, HERBACEOUS BORDERS, WIDE GRASS WALKS, WELL-STOCKED KITCHEN GARDEN, PADDOCKS, ETC.

IN ALL ABOUT 20 ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD ON  
REASONABLE TERMS

Joint Sole Agents, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.I. and HARRODS, LTD., 62-64, Brompton Road, S.W.1.



*Of special interest to anyone returning from abroad or retiring and wishing to own a small Sporting Estate with the minimum amount of upke.p.*

### HIGHEST PART OF NORFOLK. 8 MILES c.4 FROM NORWICH

*Easy reach of the coast and Broads.*

#### ULTRA MODERN RESIDENCE



FREEHOLD £3,500

Inspected and strongly recommended by HARRODS, LTD., 62-64, Brompton Road, S.W.1.

### HIGH GROUND, ADJOINING PICTURESQUE c.34 GOLF COURSE IN HERTS

*Ideal residential centre, about 1 mile from a main line station, 5 miles Ware and about 6 miles from the County Town.*

#### A FREEHOLD RESIDENCE



REDUCED PRICE FOR QUICK SALE

Would be Sold without paddock.

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Of attractive design, substantially built and occupying an unrivalled situation. 3 reception, 7 bed and dressing, bathroom, complete offices.

Excellent water, gas, electric light available.

First-rate Cottage, Useful outbuildings, inexpensive gardens, lawns, well-stocked kitchen garden, small paddock, the remainder being woodland, full of specimen fir and other evergreen trees, in all

OVER 80 ACRES.

### ONLY £175 P.A. HEREFORDSHIRE c.4

*First-rate social and sporting district. Only 14 miles from the County City.*

#### CHARMING OLD-FASHIONED RESIDENCE

Hall, 3 good reception, 7 bed and dressing, 2 bath, 4 w.c.'s, usual offices.

Co.'s electric light, Excellent water and drainage, Central heating.

Garage, Stabling, Useful outbuildings, Really attractive

GROUNDS with lawns, kitchen garden, parklike pastureland, in all about

9½ ACRES



ONE THIRD OF A MILE OF EXCLUSIVE FISHING IN THE RIVER WYE BY ARRANGEMENT.

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### RIGHT ON THE GOLF COURSE c.9

*Superb position overlooking Ashdown Forest and Golf Course.*

#### PICTURESQUE RESIDENCE

300ft. up, with glorious views; 1 mile from station, shops and buses.

Excellent order.

3 reception, 6 bed, 2 bath, dressing rooms.

Central heating throughout.

Co.'s gas and water, Electricity, Main drainage.

Full-size garage.

Inexpensive Garden, with secluded lawn, herbaceous borders, etc., in all about

1 ACRE.

RENT, UNFURNISHED, £225 PER ANNUM

LEASE BY ARRANGEMENT.

Inspected and strongly recommended by HARRODS, LTD., 62-64, Brompton Road, S.W.1.



Telephone:  
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(6 lines)  
After Office hours  
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COUNTRY PROPERTIES. TOWN HOUSES AND FLATS. INVESTMENTS.  
2, MOUNT STREET, LONDON, W.I (And at Shrewsbury)

### SUSSEX. GRAND POSITION ADJOINING COMMON AND GOLF COURSE.



*Delightfully secluded, but readily accessible, the House, approached by drive, contains:-*

Lounge, two reception, two bath, seven bedrooms.

All main services. Oak floors. Fitted batubs in bedrooms.  
GARAGE FOR THREE CARS. CHAUFFEUR'S COTTAGE.  
LOVELY GARDENS AND GROUNDS OF THREE ACRES, INCLUDING HARD  
TENNIS COURT.

FOR SALE OR WOULD BE LET UNFURNISHED

CONSTABLE & MAUDE, 2, Mount Street, W.I.

By Order of Major-General Sir John Headlam, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.

### CRUCK MEOLE HOUSE, NR. SHREWSBURY



### DIGNIFIED GEORGIAN RESIDENCE

*in secluded grounds.*

Hall, three or four reception rooms, six principal bedrooms, servants' wing, bathroom.

COTTAGE AND AMPLE BUILDINGS.  
CHARMING WELL-TIMBERED GARDENS, WALLED KITCHEN  
GARDEN.

### 5½ ACRES WITH TROUT STREAM

FOR SALE Privately, or by AUCTION on November 30th at Shrewsbury. Solicitors,  
Messrs. WILSON & CO., 5, North Bailey, Durham. Auctioneers, CONSTABLE & MAUDE,  
Shrewsbury.

Telephone:  
Regent 0911 (3 lines)

## JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK

44, ST. JAMES'S PLACE, S.W.1.

ALSO AT RUGBY, OXFORD, BIRMINGHAM, & CHIPPING NORTON.

Telephone:  
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### SURREY AND SUSSEX BORDERS

In beautiful rural surroundings. Fifteen minutes by car to a main line junction, 45 minutes from London, and in the centre of a favourite hunt.



**17th CENTURY MODERNISED RESIDENCE**  
standing on light soil with long carriage drive. Lounge hall, four reception, nine bedrooms, two bathrooms, etc.  
Central heating. Electric light. Company's water.  
STABLING, LARGE GARAGE, AND EXCELLENT  
FARMBUILDINGS. THREE COTTAGES.  
Charming old GARDENS and rich pastureland.

### 67 OR 100 ACRES

Inspected and recommended by Messrs. JAMES STYLES and WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's Place, S.W.1. (L.R.11,010.)

### BERKSHIRE

Surrounded by private estates and in lovely country.  
40 MINUTES FROM LONDON.

UNEXPECTEDLY FOR SALE A

**MODERNISED COUNTRY RESIDENCE**  
tastefully decorated and in perfect order. Lounge hall, two reception, five or six bedrooms, two tiled bathrooms.  
Company's electric light and power, main water, new drainage.

DOUBLE GARAGE, with chauffeur's bedroom.  
Well-timbered and fully-matured Grounds, Orchard, etc.

£2,500

Recommended by the Sole Agents, Messrs. JAMES STYLES and WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's Place, S.W.1. (L.R.17,331.)

### SURREY. 30 MINUTES LONDON

Occupying a quiet position in a favoured part.

**BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED RESIDENCE**  
Standing in lovely grounds, with swimming pool.

Lounge hall, three reception rooms, ten bed and dressing rooms, three bathrooms.

All main services.

LARGE GARAGE, Etc.

To be LET FURNISHED for the Winter months at a reasonable rent.

Strongly recommended by Messrs. JAMES STYLES and WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's Place, S.W.1. (X.1072.)

### ONE HOUR S.W. OF TOWN AND OVERLOOKING BEAUTIFUL FOREST LANDS.



### DELIGHTFUL XVIIth CENTURY COTTAGE RESIDENCE

Modernised and in perfect order. Two reception rooms, five bedrooms, bathroom, etc. **LARGE GARAGE** and large Garden-room with dancing floor. **Central heating and main services.** CHARMING GARDENS, PADDOCK AND WOODLANDS.

£2,600 WITH 6 ACRES

A unique little property recommended by the Sole Agents, Messrs. JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's Place, S.W.1. (L.R.17,381.)

**LYONS** AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS and  
COUNTRY HOUSE SPECIALISTS,  
60, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E.C.4. City 1550.



**CHARMING BUNGALOW** (on coast, near RYE),  
facing golf course. Half-acre gardens. Three bedrooms, two reception, bathroom, usual offices. £1,000.



**IMPOSING**, and stands in 1½ to 2 Acres of beautiful grounds (4 miles Southampton). Four bedrooms, two reception, cloakroom, study, usual domestic offices. Double garage, revolving summer house, children's playing hut, greenhouses. In absolute first-class order. £3,200.

**UPPER WARLINGHAM** (Surrey), standing in 1½ Acres, this delightful RESIDENCE, tennis lawn, rockeries, lily ponds, six bedrooms, three reception, two bathrooms, garage, main services, only £4,250.

**COUNTRY HOUSE CATALOGUE**, showing other Properties for Sale, ON REQUEST.

### BRUTON, KNOWLES & CO., LTD.

ESTATE AGENTS,  
SURVEYORS AND AUCTIONEERS,  
ALBION CHAMBERS, KING STREET,  
Telegrams: "Bruton, Gloucester." GLOUCESTER.  
Telephone No.: 2267 (2 lines).

**GLOS.** (within one mile of Newnham and eleven miles from Gloucester; on main Gloucester to South Wales road and adjoining River Severn).—Attractive brick-built GEORGIAN RESIDENCE, with garage, outbuildings, lawns and gardens; uniquely situated for occupation as country club, etc. Vacant possession.

### PRICE FOR QUICK SALE, £1,200

Particulars of BRUTON, KNOWLES & CO., Estate Agents, Gloucester. (B.36.)

**GLOS.** (Stroud, 2½ miles).—TO BE SOLD, attractive stone-built COTSWOLD RESIDENCE, two reception, five bedrooms, bathroom. Company's water; electric light, together with cottage, garden and paddocks; in all about 3½ ACRES. **PRICE £2,000**

Particulars of BRUTON, KNOWLES & CO., Estate Agents, Gloucester. (B.401.)

**GLOS.** (in the beautiful Wye Valley district).—TO BE SOLD, RESIDENCE substantially built of stone, occupying a magnificent position about 500ft. above sea level. Hall, three reception, eight beds, two dressing, bathroom, etc. Garage; stabling. Two cottages. Delightful grounds and pasture land; in all about 9½ ACRES. **PRICE £2,000**

Particulars of BRUTON, KNOWLES & CO., Estate Agents, Gloucester. (D.96.)

**SOUTH DEVON.**—To Let Unfurnished, in unspoilt village, GEORGIAN HOUSE; four reception, seven bedrooms, two bathrooms. Charming gardens; full sun. Stabling; garage. Cottage; three-acre paddock; convenient house; lovely country; main electric.—Apply, RECTOR, Ashprington, Totnes.

**O BAN.**—FOR SALE Privately, the desirable property known as Dungallan, Oban, overlooking Oban Bay, comprising MANSION HOUSE, containing four public rooms, twelve bedrooms, three bathrooms, servants' quarters, double garage and usual offices; gardener's house, boathouse and private slip, having excellent yachting facilities and gardens and grounds extending to SIX ACRES.—For further particulars apply to D. M. MACKINNON & CO., Solicitors, Oban, or MENZIES & THOMSON, W.S., 54, Castle Street, Edinburgh, who have the Title Deeds.

For Sale by Direction of Executors.

### RESIDENTIAL AND AGRICULTURAL ESTATE OF 57½ ACRES

1½ miles main line, 40 miles London.  
SHOOTING AND HUNTING IN DISTRICT.  
GOLF EASY REACH.



### GENUINE ELIZABETHAN RESIDENCE

in Parklike surroundings.  
LOUNGE HALL, FOUR RECEPTION ROOMS,  
ELEVEN BEDROOMS, BATHROOM (h. and c.).

Electric Light. Excellent Water Supply.

SMALL PRIVATE CHAPEL.

GARAGES (3 cars).

### INEXPENSIVE GROUNDS

TWO CAPITAL FARMS

(60 Acres Fruit).

### 10 EXCELLENT COTTAGES.

Illustrated Particulars and Plan from the Sole Agents,  
**FENN, WRIGHT & CO., 146, High St., Colchester.**

**TO GARDEN LOVERS.**—GRAVETYE MANOR  
(seventeen bedrooms), with its celebrated Gardens (near East Grinstead) to be Let on Lease. Sporting over 875 ACRES available.—Apply, ASSISTANT FORESTRY COMMISSIONER, 53, Whitehall, S.W.1.

## F. L. MERCER & CO.

SPECIALISTS IN THE DISPOSAL OF COUNTRY ESTATES AND HOUSES

SACKVILLE HOUSE, 40, PICCADILLY, W.I.

Telephone: REGENT 2481.

### SUSSEX HILLS. FEW MILES FROM TUNBRIDGE WELLS

#### AN EXCEPTIONAL PROPERTY OF DISTINCTION AND GREAT BEAUTY

dating from the XVIIth Century. Incorporating every desirable feature of modern decoration and fitting. The Residence contains :

OAK PANELLING LOUNGE HALL, THREE RECEPTION, BILLIARDS ROOM, SEVENTEEN BEDROOMS, SEVEN BATHROOMS.

*Central heating. Main electric light.*

GARAGES, COTTAGES AND OUTBUILDINGS.

#### FASCINATING GARDENS

intersected by a stream and protected by well-timbered parklands.

ONE OF THE MOST FINELY-EQUIPPED ESTATES IN THE HOME COUNTIES  
READY FOR IMMEDIATE OCCUPATION.

82 ACRES FREEHOLD, £8,000



Agents : F. L. MERCER & CO., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.I. (Entrance in Sackville Street.) (Tel.: Regent 2481.)

### SOMETHING UNIQUE. XVth CENTURY MILL HOUSE



ENCHANTING SITUATION. 30 MILES SOUTH OF LONDON. QUIET AND SECLUDED, AWAY FROM MAIN ROADS, WITHIN AN EASY DRIVE OF TUNBRIDGE WELLS AND SEVENOAKS.

#### LUXURIOUSLY APPOINTED HOUSE

WITH THREE RECEPTION, SIX BEDROOMS (three with lavatory basins), THREE BATHROOMS.

*Main electric light and water.*

GARAGE. STABLING. MAGNIFICENT OLD BARN (85ft. long). LOVELY GARDENS AND GROUNDS with long river frontage ; productive orchards.

15 ACRES FREEHOLD

REDUCED PRICE FOR IMMEDIATE SALE

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### FINEST VALUE IN SURREY. COBHAM

*On Sandy Soil. 40 minutes Waterloo.*

Astounding Bargain for the business man, in a choice position close to Golf Courses at St. Georges Hill and Burhill. Approached by a Drive with Four-roomed Lodge at entrance.

The RESIDENCE contains :-

LOUNGE HALL. THREE RECEPTION. BILLIARD ROOM.  
NINE BED AND DRESSING. THREE BATHROOMS.

*Central Heating. Electric Light. Main Gas and Water.*

#### GARAGE FOR THREE.

Tastefully disposed Gardens with Tennis Court and belt of woodland.

FREEHOLD. 5½ ACRES. £3,250

MUST BE SOLD AT ONCE.



Agents, F. L. MERCER & CO., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.I. (Entrance in Sackville Street.) (Tel.: Regent 2481.)

### FAVOURITE SURREY HILLS DISTRICT

500ft. up. Sunny Aspect. 25 minutes London.

#### BUSINESS MAN'S IDEAL PROPERTY DISTINGUISHED MODERN RESIDENCE FINELY APPOINTED.

SPACIOUS ENTRANCE HALL. TWO RECEPTION. LOGGIA.  
FIVE OR SIX BEDROOMS. TILED BATHROOM.

*Central heating. Company's electric light, gas and water.*

DOUBLE GARAGE (with Room over).

Tastefully disposed and thoroughly matured Gardens, with specimen trees and flowering shrubs. Tennis lawn.

*Handy for several first-class Golf Courses, including Addington and Walton Heath.*

2 ACRES. £3,500 OPEN TO OFFER.

ADDITIONAL TWO ACRES CAN BE PURCHASED.



Agents, F. L. MERCER & CO., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.I. (Entrance in Sackville Street.) (Tel.: Regent 2481.)

### IN A SITUATION DIFFICULT TO EQUAL

800FT. UP ON THE MALVERN HILLS, WITH PANORAMIC VIEWS FOR  
25 MILES. EMBRACING SEVEN COUNTIES

#### WORCESTERSHIRE AND HEREFORDSHIRE BORDERS.

ENJOYING PERFECT SECLUSION, BUT NOT ISOLATED. IN A NOTEDLY BEAUTIFUL DISTRICT  
WITH SPLENDID SOCIAL AND SPORTING AMENITIES.

#### FINE STONE-BUILT AND TILED RESIDENCE

With long drive approach. Four reception rooms, billiards room, seven bedrooms, two bathrooms.  
*Electric light. Central heating, etc.*

STABLING. GARAGE. TWO COTTAGES. SMALL FARMERY.

DELIGHTFUL PLEASURE GROUNDS. RICH PASTURE AND WOODLAND.

A MOST ATTRACTIVE MINIATURE ESTATE OF 32 ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD AT A TEMPTING PRICE

Agents, F. L. MERCER & CO., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.I. (Entrance in Sackville Street.) (Tel.: Regent 2481.)





**F. D. IBBETT, MOSELY, CARD & CO.**

125, HIGH STREET, SEVENOAKS, KENT | STATION ROAD EAST, OXTED, SURREY | 45, HIGH STREET, REIGATE, SURREY

Telephone: SEVENOAKS 1147-8

Telephone: OXTED 240



#### ENJOYING PERFECT SECLUSION

*Immune from all traffic annoyances.*



Kent and Sussex Borders, about 7 miles from Tunbridge Wells.

A PICTURESQUE OLD FARMHOUSE with modern conveniences, containing 8 Bedrooms, 3 Bathrooms, 5 Reception Rooms, excellent Domestic Offices. Central Heating. Electric Light.

Delightful Gardens with Stream. Cottage and Outbuildings. 6 ACRES. FARM adjoining available if required.

**PRICE FREEHOLD £4,750**

*Inspected and recommended by the Owner's Agents, F. D. IBBETT, MOSELY, CARD & CO., SEVENOAKS (Tel.: 1147-8); and at Oxted and Reigate.*

#### LIMPSFIELD

*In a very pleasant position, close to the Common.*



**FASCINATING HALF-TIMBERED MODERN HOUSE.** Hall, 2 Reception, 5 Bedrooms, Tiled Bathroom and Excellent Offices.

All services.

Oak floors.

CAPITAL GARAGE. BEAUTIFUL GARDEN. HARD TENNIS COURT.

#### FOR SALE FREEHOLD

*Particulars of F. D. IBBETT, MOSELY, CARD & CO., OXTED, SURREY (Tel.: 240); and at Sevenoaks and Reigate.*

#### ADJOINING NATIONAL TRUST LAND



**HINDHEAD, SURREY.**—Magnificent position adjoining famous Golden Valley. Charming HOUSE: 11 Bedrooms, 2 Bathrooms, 3 Reception Rooms, Servants' Hall, Garage, Stabling, Chamberlain's Rooms, Excellent order. Electric light. Central heating. Company's water.

**BEAUTIFUL TIMBERED GROUNDS.**

**FREEHOLD £6,750**

WITH 32 ACRES, OR £5,500 WITH 7 ACRES.

*Strongly recommended by the Owner's Agents: F. D. IBBETT, MOSELY, CARD & CO., 45, High Street, Reigate (Tel.: 2938); and at Sevenoaks and Oxted.*

**COUNTRY HOUSE SPECIALISTS**  
Telephone: HORAM ROAD 14

#### SUSSEX. 12½ miles TUNBRIDGE WELLS. 500ft. up. ASSURED UNSPOILABLE POSITION

##### OVERLOOKING 500-ACRE PARK

**THE HOUSE**  
is exceptionally well appointed.

The Lounge, Dining Room and Study contain a wealth of oak. "Built-in" cupboards in every room.

Solid Oak Stairs.

The Kitchen and Pantry are a feature with "Aga" cooker and "Aga" boiler, refrigerator. Hardwood floors.

##### LOW UPKEEP

The House is in faultless condition and ready for immediate occupation.

#### LIONS GREEN

**HORAM,  
EAST SUSSEX**



ROUGH SHOOTING AND TROUT FISHING AVAILABLE.

**LOVELY VIEWS TO  
DOWNS**

**2 ACRES FREEHOLD**  
(More if desired).

THREE RECEPTION ROOMS.  
SIX BEDROOMS.  
TWO BATHROOMS.  
TWO CLOAKROOMS.  
KITCHEN, PANTRY  
and  
OFFICES.

CENTRAL HEAT ALL ROOMS.  
MAIN WATER.  
GAS.  
ELECTRIC LIGHT.

**DOUBLE BRICK GARAGE**

*By Order of Trustees of the late Sir Godfrey P. Collins, M.P.*

##### SURREY

*Adjoining extensive Commons. Panoramic Views.*



The Picturesque Freehold Country Residence, "**HEATHER WELLS**," **LIGHTWATER** Containing eight bed, two bath, three reception rooms and good offices.

Central Heating, Main Electric Light and Water.

TWO COTTAGES. GARAGES (for 3).

STABLING. OUTBUILDINGS.

Charming Grounds, hard tennis court, paddock and woodland, in all

**ABOUT 11 ACRES**

For Sale Privately, or by Auction on 30th November, 1937. Illustrated particulars of **GIDDYS, SUNNINGDALE**. (Tel.: 73 Ascot.)

**IN THE MARKET FOR THE FIRST TIME.**  
WELL SECLUDED AMIDST THE PINES.

**WARREN MOUNT, OXSHOTT.**—A very attractive RESIDENCE, well planned on two floors. Lounge hall, two reception rooms, nine bed and dressing rooms, two baths. Lodge, double garage. Timbered grounds, hard tennis court, orchard, etc., of over 10 ACRES. Held under Crown leases expiring 1999.—Auction particulars from CHAS. OSENTON & CO., Leatherhead. (Tel.: 2.)

##### WILTS AND DORSET BORDERS

FINE GEORGIAN RESIDENCE, adjoining beautiful Private Park and approached by long drive; absolutely unspoilt district. Four reception rooms, seven principal bed and dressing rooms, bathroom, also servants' rooms. Excellent Stabling and Garages. About 3 Acres. Extra land (about 7 Acres) might be purchased or rented. Good Hunting. Bargain Price, £2,600.—Apply, ROBERT THAKE, F.S.I., Land Agent, Salisbury.

##### 60 MINUTES FROM THE CITY.

**A COMFORTABLE HOUSE**, in a quiet position in a small town, a stone's throw from the main line station, and a short walk R.C. Church. Built before the war of brick and tiles and in good order, it contains lounge hall and two other sitting rooms, kitchen and scullery, six bedrooms, bath, etc. All main services. Exceptional brick and tiled outbuildings, including garage and workshop. Matured garden. All in good order. **FREEHOLD**, with possession. Price £1,500.—Apply, BALCH & BALCH, Midland Bank Chambers, Chelmsford. (Phone: 2748.)

**EAST ESSEX** (on the outskirts of a small market town), a splendidly-built Brick and Tiled HOUSE, with a few rooms of good size, compactly arranged and easy to run: they include three sitting rooms, kitchen and scullery, five bedrooms and bathroom. Main water and electricity. Garage and other outbuildings. Small vineyard, garden (established 30 years) abundantly stocked with fruit and in good order. Also small paddock—3 acres in all. House redecorated throughout and in faultless order. **FREEHOLD**, with possession. Price £1,650.—Apply, BALCH & BALCH, Midland Bank Chambers, Chelmsford. (Phone: 2748.)

##### REMARKABLE BARGAIN FOR A PLUCKY BUYER.

**A MODERATE-SIZED COUNTRY VICARAGE** (on a hilltop, near Cambridge), containing three sitting rooms, four bedrooms and dressing room, bath and usual offices. Main water, modern drains, main electricity near. One acre of matured garden. The house is built of brick, and tiled, but contains several settlement cracks which may be incurable. Practical builder says that the house will last a lifetime. **FREEHOLD**, with possession. Price £2650.—Apply, BALCH & BALCH, Auctioneers, Midland Bank Chambers, Chelmsford. (Phone: 2748.)

##### "KENRY HOUSE," KINGSTON HILL, SURREY

On the brow of the Hill between Richmond Park and Wimbledon Common.

Recently in the occupation of H.M. King Farouk of Egypt.

**VALUABLE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL ESTATE.**—The modernised Residence contains five reception rooms, Winter Garden, domestic offices on the Ground Floor, thirteen bedrooms and five bathrooms on the First Floor. Separate staff rooms. Garage for six cars, stabling, Entrance Lodge, magnificent gardens with terrace, kitchen garden, orchard and well-wooded grounds, the whole extending to an area of about 28 ACRES. Suitable for immediate occupation, the land possessing high value for ultimate building development.

##### FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.

Particulars and Plan may be obtained from WEATHERALL, GREEN & SMITH, Auctioneers and Surveyors, 22, Chancery Lane, W.C.2. Telephone: Holborn 0584 (3 lines).

##### NORFOLK BROADS

THE MANOR HOUSE, COLTISHALL.



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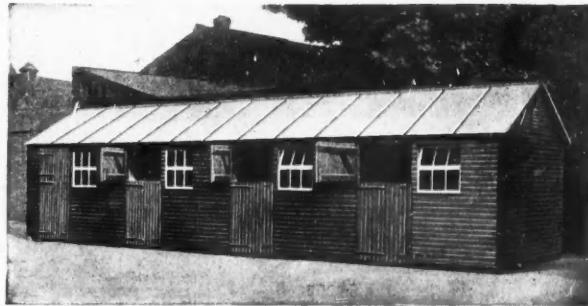
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## THE ODD BRACE

**T**HERE are always odd days in the time between the first change of colour of the trees and the first November gale that strips them, when one wants to shoot some small corner of woodland, a spinney, or a deep rue too wide to be a double hedge, too long and narrow to be a true copse. It is not a matter for a full-dress shoot, but of an hour or so in the afternoon, and you are really not anxious to shoot a great deal. You want a bird or two for the larder, rabbit for the kitchen, and perhaps a gift brace.

Syndicates do not, of course, enjoy these simple pleasures, but the man with his own small shoot does. His dogs enjoy it even more, and it is, perhaps, the old way our ancestors used to shoot. They had guns which were slower than ours, and less reliable, but they killed just as far; and their dogs were usually rather better, for the pointer and the setter were in current use.

It is, too, at this change of the season that England succeeds in looking like the best of the old coloured sporting prints, with the green and the gold still in the trees and the dead bracken fronds at foot. You may even, if you are lucky, meet hounds returning after a cubbing morning, and you may think rather wistfully, with a nostalgia for times which have gone. On the other hand, we forget that those fellows in the sporting prints lived in a time of trouble too. There had been the French Revolution, the American Wars, Napoleon's vast conflict, and there were the Chartists and the Irish. Even if these things did not worry them, there was the Reform Bill, which did!

I think that the average bag of a couple of guns "walking round" was then about what it is to-day. They had less grass, but they had the long stubbles of hand-reaping days. They had more roots and they had wild fallows. The proportion of game to a hundred acres was probably rather less than it is to-day. They had more partridges, but fewer pheasants; and, of course, where there was wildfowl ground this was little disturbed and fowl were abundant.

The difficulty of this early shooting is that there is so much undergrowth still uncult by frost and not laid by rain that birds do not get up. If they do, the leaf on the trees robs you of much chance, and it has to be an affair of quick snap-shooting. In fact, the whole technique of a short afternoon shoot is an affair of quick snap-shooting at unexpected game—rabbits from the hedgerows, careless pigeons, any small-part stuff which offers.

The convention of our driving tactics blinds us to the pedestrian habits of pheasants. The gardener takes off his legitimate work taps the hedge for you. Your neighbour with his gun is on the other side. You know that there are any amount of birds about. The dog, frantic with a realised dream of uncontrolled rabbitting, works the hedge with the thoroughness of a coroner's inquest on a serious case. No birds flushed.

As a matter of fact, they have legged it at the speed of a cyclist, and are about two fields away before you have moved a hundred yards. Those fields you know are full of birds. You cannot find a single

pheasant, and two coveys of partridges sweep impudently away miles out of range.

A small spinney offers some hope. You think that it can be encompassed by your small command. One gun at the end, the other with dog and gardener to walk it through. You probably do get a brace here, but it is almost certain that they are old birds. Your young ones have not risen to the occasion. You have walked blindly over them. They lie like stones.

If you combine the services of a good spaniel with the assistance of a routing dog, you will see some of the difficulties which confronted the Georgians. The spaniel will follow the guileful twistings of a bird which has a determined policy of self-effacement, but where he will rise—before or behind you, or if he will leg it out of the copse and run half way across a field before rising—is wholly unpredictable. You may suddenly see the bright eye of a pheasant looking at you from among the bracken so close that you could touch him with a gun-barrel. He does not go, he vanishes completely and more silently than cigarette smoke.

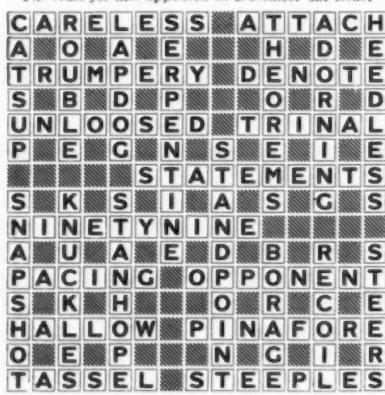
Such an October afternoon may mean that you reach home with three brace of birds, a rabbit or two, a late second-nest wood-pigeon and, perhaps, a brace of pheasants. You have been thoroughly exercised and beneficially exasperated. You have seen a negligible percentage of the game you know is there, and you wonder where the deuce the birds have got to, and eventually conclude that most of them must be wandering after acorns and chestnuts in the big woods. Many of them probably were.

If you could take a detached bird's-eye view of the operations, you would see how easily the birds outwit and outspeed you. The gardener will tell you next day that, walking back to the village, he saw a score of birds in the one field you did not visit. This should not discourage you. Rest assured that the birds would not have stayed there had you approached within a hundred yards; they would have vanished, not flown away.

Walking-up with an adequate army is a different affair, and the redoubtable Colonel Peter Hawker, with his ponies and his gallop to the covey, and his army of mounted beaters and guns, was a true tactician for his times. Like a good soldier, he applied mobility and mass attack. Our sporting prints only show, as a rule, two or three guns and no attendant beaters, but ample dogs. They had, I conclude, to work very hard to get more game than they could comfortably carry; and perhaps, the picture of the past which is truest of all is Wheatley's "Weary Sportsman." Here we see the gunner resting in a farmhouse kitchen while a kilted wench brings him draught ale and a serving maid appears in the background with a ham of imperial splendour. Two fine pointers are with him, and on the table is his gun. Despite the pointers, no trace of feathered game is seen; but there is the trophy of the day—a single hare. I have known modern sportsmen come back with even less, and to far less congenial surroundings. H. B. C. P.

### SOLUTION to No. 406

*The clue for this appeared in November 6th issue.*



#### ACROSS.

1. It is to be found in the Black Country
10. Should her poems be awarded as a prize for deportment?
11. This animal has got the ache
12. River garden?
13. Shoots
14. It is won only to be consumed
17. Satisfying
18. Boy's name that was a playwright's
19. "Shun ale" (anagr.)
22. It takes a Greek to use the gloves and wield the rod
24. and 25. The mother of Ishmael, for instance
26. It is meant to turn in its own length
29. Form of life insurance for the next world?
30. Are all bent on this game, or only girls?
31. God has transferred it from Lancashire to Hunts.

#### DOWN.

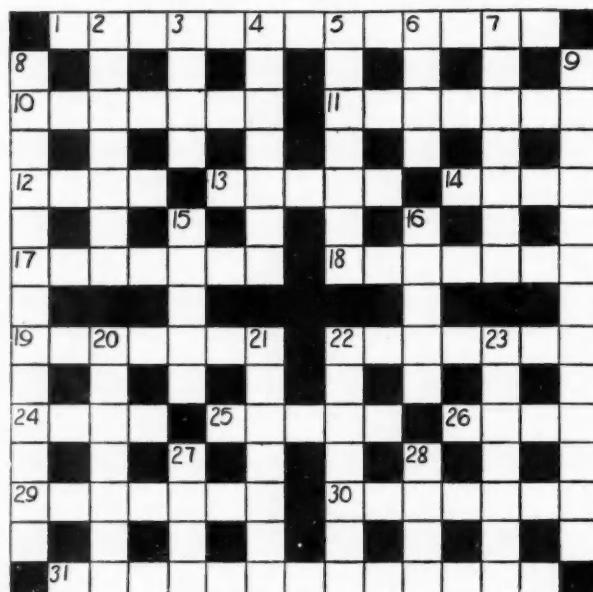
2. It amounts to a meal
3. This will depend on the standpoint
4. See 6
5. Old ensign
- 6 and 4. "The —'s eye in a fine frenzy —."—Shakespeare
7. Threadbare
8. Famous for its marble (three words, 4, 2, 7)
9. The backbone of Bucks (two words, 8, 5)
15. Of him it might have been literally said: *nil tetigit quod non ornavit*
16. Oxford street
20. "Old unhappy far-off things  
And battles — —"  
—Wordsworth (two words, 4, 3)
21. A fair-weather bird
22. The day of rest
23. Here you have your cake after tea
27. Lucretius thought it could not be divided
28. It is the end of many diseases.

### "COUNTRY LIFE" CROSSWORD No. 407

A prize of books to the value of 3 guineas, drawn from those published by COUNTRY LIFE, will be awarded for the first correct solution to this puzzle opened in this office. Solutions should be addressed (in a closed envelope) "Crossword No. 407, COUNTRY LIFE, 20, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.2," and must reach this office not later than the **first post on the morning of Tuesday, November 16th, 1937.**

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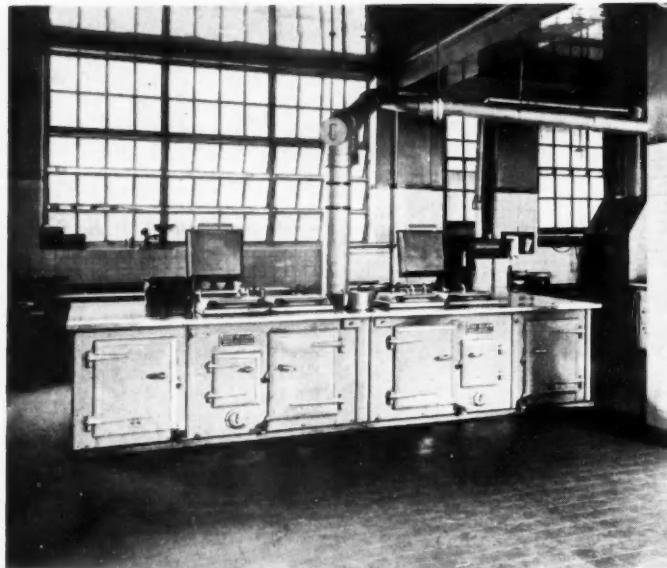
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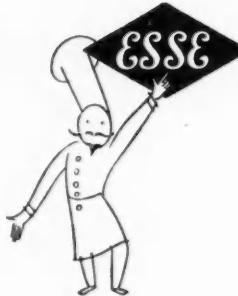


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# COUNTRY LIFE

VOL. LXXXII.—No. 2130.

SATURDAY, NOV. 13th, 1937.

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# COUNTRY LIFE

OFFICES : 20, TAVISTOCK STREET, COVENT GARDEN, W.C.2  
 Telegrams : "COUNTRY LIFE," LONDON : Tele. No. : TEMPLE BAR 7351  
 Advertisements : TOWER HOUSE, SOUTHAMPTON STREET, W.C.2  
 Tele. No. : TEMPLE BAR 4363

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## WATERLOGGED LAND

TALK of catchment boards and internal drainage boards no doubt sounds dull to many people. The matters with which they deal, however, are of real importance, not only to farmers but to town-dwellers. It was Disraeli who said that every Conservative should have a passionate interest in drains. To-day he would no doubt include citizens of every kind, and particularly the members of our "National" Government. As it is, the newspapers compel us to take a feverish interest in drains whenever a spectacular flood occurs ; but both they and their readers soon recover their normal temperature. The deterioration of the land through persistent water-logging is scarcely ever mentioned. When the Royal Commission of 1927 reported, it was estimated that about 4,362,000 acres in this country depended for their fertility on arterial drainage, and that 1,775,000 acres were in pressing need of drainage operations. The Commission, which was appointed to enquire into the whole matter of land drainage and its administration, painted a vivid picture of the situation : on the one side a tangle of authorities with antiquated powers and inadequate resources ; on the other, a pressing need for drainage operations all over the country. The Land Drainage Act of 1930 was based on the Commission's conclusions that there ought to be one authority in charge of the catchment area of each of the main rivers, with exclusive control over the main channel and with adequate financial resources provided from the whole catchment area. The Act has now been in operation for more than six years, and last week its administration was debated on a private members' motion in the House of Commons. As might be expected, the chief criticisms were financial ones. For some of the financial difficulties which have arisen the Government cannot be held directly responsible. The Local Government Act of 1929, by derating agricultural land, made it impossible for the Commission's financial proposals to be carried out, and, although the Act contemplated grants from the Treasury on a generous scale, they were never realised owing to the financial crisis. Since 1934 things have improved, and schemes promoted by the

catchment boards approved for grants represent an expenditure of close on £7,000,000. Whether this is an adequate national programme remains to be seen. Meanwhile the basis of financial criticism has shifted, and is now centred on the burden of rates as between area and area, and particularly on the different incidence upon town and country. It is, of course, impossible to separate the two functions of drainage (as Mr. Morrison attempted to do) into land improvement and flood prevention ; but the point he made with regard to the greater damage created by floods in urban districts was a sound one, and nobody could dispute the fact that it would be wrong that a borough which imports into the watershed, through an elaborate system of pipes, water from another area, which is then discharged into the drainage areas of the district, should be exempt from the general burden. The finance of the matter, involving so many authorities and sub-authorities, is appallingly complicated. The new grants under the Agriculture Act to internal drainage boards have only been available for a very short time, and it is difficult to estimate their value. But last week's debate has at least had the value of extorting from the Minister an admission that he has been convinced for some time that a review of the provisions of the Act will have to take place, and that he has invited the co-operation of the Catchment Boards Association in framing what they consider to be useful and reasonable amendments. If, as was alleged in the House, large numbers of ratepayers in the poorer areas are suffering from a real sense of injustice, the sooner it is remedied the better.

## AN ARCHITECT SPEAKS OUT

IN his inaugural address, the new President of the Royal Institute of British Architects, Mr. Goodhart-Rendel, took the opportunity of delivering *ex cathedra* the views of perhaps the most brilliant mind in English architecture to-day on some of the more controversial topics that architects are called upon to deal with. He stepped neatly on a good many toes in the process, as when he termed the re-building of Waterloo Bridge in the position, form, and width now agreed upon as "an entertaining but costly caprice." He commented on the incredible fact that the vast re-building of London now in progress should still be controlled by no systematic plan ; "we have levelled plague spots in the slums in a way that has obliged their dispossessed inhabitants to spread out in plague rings round the re-built quarters they cannot afford to re-enter." In discussing the difference in town and country planning between the lip service paid to the ideal and the obstacles that are allowed to stand in its way he came near to joining forces with another outspoken critic recently relieved of official restraint, Sir Gwilym Gibbon, till his retirement one of the permanent heads of the Ministry of Health.

The fundamental obstacle to nearly all good replanning, whether in town or country, is the multiplicity of separate ownerships. It is obviously impossible to lay out a town or part of a town, or, for that matter, to plan the countryside, with each portion allocated to the most useful purpose without either some owners of the land affected benefiting at the expense of others, or else resorting to the expense and complication of public ownership. Except by adopting the alternative of pooling land values. "It is natural," said Mr. Goodhart-Rendel, "for individual property owners to be jealous of their independence, and no one would wish to deprive them of any more of it than needs to be relinquished for the common weal." But, says Sir Gwilym Gibbon in "Problems of Town and Country Planning," "it is no bad guess that not many years will pass before public ownership of land is adopted, at least in towns, unless some adequate alternative is devised." Pooling would give each owner of property in the area planned a share in the proceeds equivalent to the value of his property. It would make no difference to him whether his property became a public open space or the site of a factory, but the planner would be free to plan for the benefit and amenity of all, including the owners, who stand, as a group, to obtain higher revenue in the long run from a well laid out coherent scheme than from a muddle of slums, factories, and waste.

## COUNTRY NOTES



### BRITISH FILMS

**A**LTHOUGH the Films Bill received an unopposed second reading last week, there was a wide divergence of views about the new proposals which it embodies. Everyone is agreed that the Act passed in 1927, and soon due to expire, must be continued if the British film industry is to retain the much improved, though still precarious, position that it has reached. British films are no longer the laughing stock of the world. In the past ten years much good work has been produced, some of it as good as anything that has been achieved by other countries. One has only to think of "Man of Aran" or "Elephant Boy," and—though in a different category—the comic films of Jack Hulbert or Tom Walls and Ralph Lynn; and for the many excellent documentary films of English life there can be nothing but praise. Yet the industry as a whole is in anything but a prosperous state, nor is the general standard achieved nearly as high as it ought to be. The new Bill, by laying down a minimum standard of cost, will do away with the "quota quickies"—cheap films put together anyhow so as to meet the technical requirements of the law. The Government has adopted this criterion rather than one of quality, as advocated by the Moyné Committee, on the grounds that it is easier to put into practice. Cost, however, is no guarantee of excellence, as many members pointed out last week who would like to see the establishment of an impartial commission responsible for the administration of the Act. The President of the Board of Trade concluded his speech with grave words: "We are on our defence as Westerners and as democrats." He rightly emphasised that the film industry has a national responsibility in disseminating ideals and standards that are truly British. It is not a matter of direct propaganda but of the imagination to realise, as Hollywood has done, that the history of Britain and the Empire, and our wonderful literature and drama, offer endless resources for first-rate popular pictures.

### SYDENHAM HOUSE

**S**OME months ago, in a leading article, we called attention to the case of Sydenham House, the lovely Elizabethan manor lying in the valley of the Lyd and one of the finest houses of its kind in the West Country. After having passed in continuous descent from its builder for over three hundred years, it was sold last July by Mr. J. C. L. Tremayne, who had recently inherited it but did not wish to live in it. The purchaser had no intention of occupying the house itself, and last week the estate was put up for auction. While the timber and part of the outlying agricultural land were sold separately, the house with its immediate surroundings was withdrawn at £5,000, and it is feared that it may be stripped of its fine woodwork and demolished, unless someone is able to save it. We understand that several people are anxious to purchase the property, if they can secure not only the standing timber but the house intact at a reasonable price. At the time of writing, however, they have been unsuccessful. This is a deplorable instance of what all too frequently happens when an estate is allowed to fall into the hands of speculators. One would have thought that pride, if no more altruistic motive, would have moved the late owner

to make sure that a property that had been in his family for generations should pass into sympathetic ownership.

### FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE

**W**E are often told how much better off this country is than Continental nations so far as foot-and-mouth disease is concerned; but the simultaneous outbreaks in Kent, Essex, Lincolnshire, Suffolk, and East Sussex, after a long period of immunity, suggest an undesirable laxness somewhere. The problem of preventing invasion by the disease is certainly a very difficult one; and just at present it is rife on the Continent, particularly in Germany. In the course of the last ten years or so it has been found impossible to trace with complete certainty the source of any outbreak in this country. Orders and precautions with regard to the destruction of suspicious feeding-stuffs and packing material from abroad are very difficult to enforce. The only effective methods of dealing with an outbreak, when it occurs, are rigid restrictions and spectacular destruction—neither of them welcome to farmers as a community. The late Professor H. E. Armstrong, who was nothing if not candid, declared, a year or two ago, that if all the "atom-smashers" were sent out to the Sahara for ten years nobody would be seriously the worse, whereas we were wasting fortunes yearly for lack of the serious application of men and money to the problem of foot-and-mouth disease. Fortunately, the Ministry of Agriculture's new plans to deal with diseases of livestock show a change of heart, and the Royal Veterinary College, opened by the King on Tuesday, is probably the best-equipped institution of its kind in the world. But more men and more money for research are still needed.

### THE PRICE

Now after pain so fierce,  
Delay so long,  
I have no heart to make  
Even a song.  
  
All that I know or feel  
Is this one thing :  
The price of ecstasy  
Is suffering ;  
  
And he who does not shrink  
To pass through fire,  
Shall join the morning stars  
That sing in choir.

LESLEY GREY.

### A LYING JADE

**S**O the Scots Greys are not to be mechanised after all. A measure of romance is saved to the Army and particularly the cavalry, fearful hearts are appeased, and the machine is severely rebuffed. Rumour has once again been exposed. The picture, replete with action and vitality which decorates this page, would have been merely horrific had it displayed engines instead of men and horses of war—though it might have been more warlike, at least in the modern fashion. Moreover, since much of the glamour of our day is a synthetic product of dubious ingredients, it is not unreasonable to desire to preserve it where it exists in a genuine form and never is it more inspiring and stimulating than in the horse's contribution to pageantry. But of course there is more in it than this. What sort of policy would have extinguished 250 years of cavalry history at a stroke? In the grim trade of the soldier historic character still stands for something—an important fact happily not overlooked in official circles. Meanwhile the circulation of a rumour has served a useful purpose, if only in showing that the public is far more interested in the Army and military affairs than might have been thought by some.

### BRITISH TRIUMPH IN SPORTING EXHIBITION

**A**LTHOUGH it had been decided that British sportsmen would rather not compete for the medals awarded for the best trophies in the Berlin International Sporting Exhibition, the decision was reversed at the last moment, and the Empire has consequently scored heavily. In the Asiatic and African sections, 150 gold medals have been awarded to British trophies, against a bare dozen to the rest of the world. It is difficult to resist the suspicion that the decision not to compete was made before it was realised how good the British exhibit would be. In view of the result, it would obviously have looked like studied courtesy for the overwhelming winner to refuse all prizes.

It is due to the energy of Mr. Eric Parker (editor of the *Field*) and Mr. Frank Wallace that so good an exhibit was assembled at the last moment. Among the "world records" are the Duke of Gloucester's oryx, Lord Lansdowne's ovis poli, Major Radcliffe's moose, and Sir Alastair Gordon Cumming's incredible white rhino horn. Half the awards for photographs were also secured, one of the two gold medals going to Major Radclyffe Dugmore's "Lioness at the Kill," and silver medals to Mr. Niall Rankin's "Gannet" and Mr. Arthur Brook's "Golden Eagle."

#### A TASTE FOR ZEBRA SKINS

IS it the vogue for modern furniture upholstered in zebra skin that has caused the revival of the trade in the hides, noted by the Acting Game Warden of Kenya? Whatever the cause, it has resulted in the local farmer shooting the zebras and re-imburasing himself instead of applying to the Government for free ammunition—a matter of 10,000 rounds in years previous to 1936, with which the last report deals. The departure for Malaya of Captain A. T. A. Ritchie, whose intimate and delightful literary style made previous reports of the Kenya Game Department such good reading, has caused his mantle, if not his pen, to fall on his colleague, Mr. F. H. Clark. But both he and his assistants can tell a good tale when, in the course of their exciting business, something happens. There is the reference to the farmers in the Kerio Valley "hindered by large numbers of pigs, baboons, monkeys, and porcupines"; and the "incredible incident" of the poisoned baits of antelope entrails. The "graloch" was treated with strychnine in the presence of the six native porters and distributed for hyæna, in spite of which three of them proceeded to eat the baits raw themselves. Had not Mr. Clark's hot bath been prepared for him—which, mixed with all the available mustard and salt, the foolish men were made to swallow—there would have been three native porters the fewer. An interesting note records the recovery of eight storks ringed in Poland, Hungary, Denmark, and Germany.

#### THE FOREST OF DEAN

IN a recent letter to *The Times*, Lord Bledisloe has pleaded the cause of a distressed area that has so far failed to receive any of the "special" treatment that the Government has been applying to Cumberland, Durham, and South Wales. The Forest of Dean is, or was, an industrial region: "was" rather than "is," because its iron workings and stone quarries have fallen out of use, and its coal mines are nearly exhausted. The problem is to find new work for the inhabitants, who are more fortunate than those of most regions on which the blight of industry has settled in that their country still retains much of its natural beauty. As most of the Forest is Crown land, the Government can more easily intervene than elsewhere in initiating new industrial enterprises. At the same time, there is no reason why the Forest, with certain areas reserved for industry, should not become a national park. A little farther north, on the Malvern Hills, industry and amenity are in direct conflict, and if the claims of amenity are to prevail, the quarries, which have already made such ugly scars in the hillsides, will have to be closed down. But in the Forest of Dean there is plenty of room; the industry has been restricted to a few well defined areas, largely hidden by the surrounding verdure; it is a natural playground that is none the worse for having a number of workshops located in it. With neither vested interests nor claims for compensation to be considered, the Government could easily take steps to help the local population by creating new employment, and also benefit the nation as a whole by making this region a public pleasure ground.

#### CHANGES IN THE UNIVERSITY SPORTS

A GOOD many people, probably of conservative tendencies and of middle age, may be mildly shocked at the changes to come into force at the next Oxford and Cambridge Sports. Two new events, in the javelin and the discus, are to be introduced, and also a new method of scoring. Hitherto absolute victory in any particular event has alone counted; now there will be a system of points, not only for first place but for second and third, and the spectators will be kept busy over exciting arithmetical

calculations. The influence of the Olympic Games is, presumably, to be seen in these innovations, and whether or not that is a good influence is a debatable point. Doubtless Britain is weak in "field events," and the cultivation of the javelin and the discus may help to strengthen her; but doubtless also the great mass of those who go to the Sports are interested in foot-racing and bored with the heaving of various objects. They wept no tears over the departure of the hammer, and will extend no tumultuous welcome to the discus. As to the new way of scoring, it will probably ensure a fairer representation of the general strength of a team; but there was something to be said for the ancient simplicity and for a system under which the second and third strings in a race sacrificed themselves for the sake of the side and thought little of their own places at the finish. However, the matter is one which the athletes of the present day should presumably decide for themselves, rather than those of yester year.

#### UP HOPS, DOWN OAST-HOUSES

"A VINTAGE YEAR" is the brewers' description of this season's hop crop, which, owing to the amount of sun it received, is superior to any of the foreign samples so far submitted. Nineteen-thirty-eight's beer will therefore tend to be of better quality and flavour, though the characters of the proprietary ales are always assured by blending foreign and English hops. But, although excellent in quality, the crop was rather a short one. It is expected to total only 210,000cwt., against the 218,000cwt. of the brewers' estimated demand. In most years there is an unsold residue, and often large areas of hops have to be left unpicked. Early this year the Hops Marketing Board actually ordered the destruction of surplus hops. But the difference of 8,000cwt. is not large, and growers are too well satisfied with what the Board has done for them to grumble over such a small miscalculation. The samples at the Brewers' Exhibition are said to show that the hops dried in the new type of drier are superior to those treated in the traditional oast-houses that are such a picturesque feature of the Kent and Herefordshire countryside. It will be a great pity if oast-houses go the way of windmills and have to be "rescued" as ancient monuments.

#### GIFTS

Robert, and John, and Jeremy  
Brought me presents three,  
One for Bob, one for John, and one for Jeremy.

Robert's gift was mountain gold,  
John's sea pearls, but to me  
The little secret gift was best, the gift of Jeremy.

For Jeremy found a daisy  
And laid it in my hand,  
And waited with expectant face for me to understand.  
H. Q. H.

#### ROAD IMPROVEMENTS "TO MATCH"

AN illustration of how road improvements may be carried out without impairing rural beauty is being provided in one of Yorkshire's prettiest dales. The North Riding County Council has been troubled for a number of years by road subsidence in the picturesque valley of the Swale between Richmond and Reeth—a ten-mile stretch of highway much favoured by tourists because of its scenic interest. A mile-long section of the road was gradually slipping into the river, and a diversion up the hillside has been made, opening out delightful views of the dale in both directions. In the rugged Yorkshire dales "dry" walls mark the boundaries of fields and also the limits of the old roads. From the fell tops these walls give the landscape a jig-saw appearance, while on the hillsides they are sometimes almost perpendicular. Many of them have been standing since the days of the great enclosure of lands. On the diversion in Swaledale dry walls are being built to be in keeping with the old road; but labour is scarce, as "dry-walling" is one of the countryside's dying crafts. Still, the work is being done, and when time has mellowed the new stone and the characteristic verdure of the dale has spread over the road margins the improvement will be welcomed. Similar work has been carried out in Wensleydale, where local amenities have been studied with equal care. Both dales have strong branches of the C.P.R.E.

## BETWEEN ORWELL AND STOUR

### A PENINSULA FOR SALE



THE BANKS OF THE STOUR AT HIGH WATER

**G**IVEN a chance, from the blue, of possessing a piece of England for ourselves, most of us would (such is our insular prejudice) plump for an island, in which we could reign as undisputed monarch of all we surveyed. Unfortunately, there is none going begging at the moment; or, if there are, they are level and unattractive pieces of marshland, submerged twice daily during spring tides. The next best thing is clearly a peninsula, where we can control at least two-thirds of our coastline. There can be no arterial roads on a peninsula, and no need for by-passing—so long as there is no great seaport to look after. There will be roads and foot-paths joining the houses and the villages, but they will peter out gently in slopes that go down to grass-grown quays and tumble-down jetties. Nobody in our peninsula will want to get anywhere else or mind how long it takes to get there.

From this point of view there is no peninsula to rival that part of Suffolk which lies between the Stour and the Orwell and which is cut off on the landward side by the railway line from Ipswich to Manningtree. Harwich Harbour, as historic in our naval annals as the Medway or Plymouth Sound, opens out beyond

Landguard Point and Blackman's Head into the safe anchorage of Orwell Haven, formed by the confluence of the Orwell, flowing south, and the Stour, flowing east. Dead opposite the hook of Harwich Town the Shotley peninsula ends, like the muzzle of a dog, in Bloody Point, and the bluff on which stand the naval barracks and Shotley Naval School. To the west, one looks along the broad estuary of the Stour past Parkeseton Quay and Erwarton Bay to Holbrook, the new home to which the Royal Naval College has been transferred from Greenwich. To the north the River Orwell gives promise of the wooded banks and waters which make its winding upper reaches a constant delight.

The bed of the Orwell is by no means always full. The river does not babble like Tennyson's Wye, and there is no need to make a silence in the hills. But twice a day the salt sea-water does pass by; and when the broad meandering estuary is flooded, it catches and mirrors every glint of sunshine. Parklands sweep down to the waterside, the neighbouring slopes are crowned with woodland trees, and sea birds swoop along the banks of waters sometimes—though not always—bright with sail. It would be idle to pretend that every prospect always pleases and only man



THE RIVER ORWELL FROM THE CAT HOUSE

is vile. A mile or so of Orwell mud is not necessarily an attractive sight; nor is Holbrook Bay beautiful when the tide is out. But these estuaries have a charm which is all their own; and, so far as the Orwell is concerned, vastly enhanced by the work of generations of landowners in laying out and maintaining wooded parks which really deserve the usual professional epithets of "noble" and "majestic." Broke Hall—called after the commander of the

Shannon—Orwell Park, Woolverstone, Freston, and Wherstead Park (once the home of Lord Chief Justice Coke), are all names to conjure with, and all lie on the confines of the river. Not long ago Orwell property came into the market, and was bought by Trinity College, Cambridge, so that it is presumably secure from disorderly development. In a fortnight's time the whole of the Woolverstone property—which occupies four-fifths of the Shotley peninsula, including the estates of Woolverstone, Freston, Holbrook and Erwarton—is to be sold by direction of Mr. Geoffrey Berners. One cannot but wonder what the result will be. "Development" in the shape of a "popular yachting resort" is already being urged at Pin Mill, where there is an attractive and sheltered anchorage, in an elbow of the Orwell. If the inflammation spreads above and below the elbow, the whole character of this corner of England will soon be lost. At present the Woolverstone properties are dotted with model farms and cottages, which secure the efficient farming of what is undoubtedly the best agricultural land in Suffolk. May the shades of Constable and Gainsborough preserve it—and particularly its shores—from an outbreak of bungalowitis! Here surely ought to be a solid and integral piece of Dr. Vaughan Cornish's national coastal park.

Woolverstone itself lies in the midst of its undulating and magnificently wooded lands, gazing across the Orwell to slopes, almost as well timbered, in Orwell Park, once the home of Admiral Vernon, the hero of Portobello. The Hall was built and the park enclosed in 1776 by William Berners; Orwell Park had been enclosed some twenty-five years before. Both parks are well stocked with deer, and where they fringe the river there are heronries.

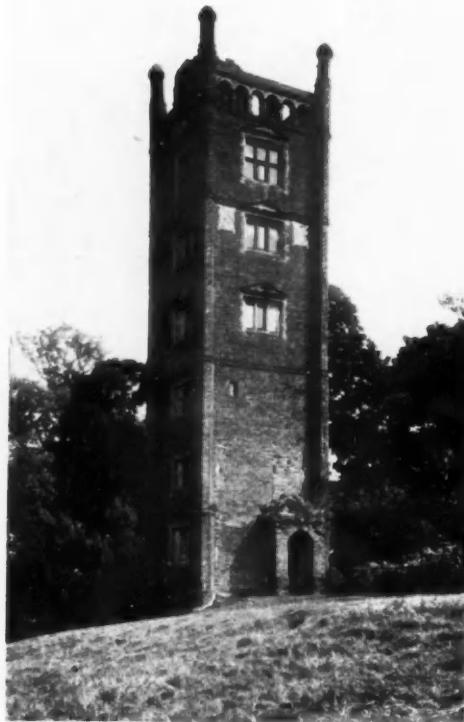


PIN MILL, SHELTERED ANCHORAGE ON THE ORWELL

erected in the middle of the seventeenth century as "an occasional pleasant retreat or gazebo for a better view of the river."

On the southern side of the peninsula, between the two naval establishments at Shotley and Holbrook, lie the parishes of Erwarton and Harkstead. Harkstead Hall is now a farm; but Erwarton Hall, though itself a pleasant Tudor building, possesses a most interesting red brick gate-house. There were civil disturbances in East Anglia—such as the Pilgrimage of Grace—at a later date than in the rest of England, and defensible gate-houses survived longer in this part of the country. Even when the necessity for them had passed they were continued as a fitting decorative prelude to the house itself. In the Erwarton Gate, which dates from about 1549, all but a remote resemblance to defensive towers has been forgotten. The builder has played with a delightful conception of harmonious curves, fat mouldings, and quite ridiculous finials, without any qualms as to utility. It was probably built by Sir Henry Parker, son and heir-apparent of Lord Morley, who became possessed of Erwarton by his marriage with Elizabeth Calthorpe. The earliest distinguishable owner of Erwarton is Bartholomew Davillers, who held it in the time of Henry III. The service by which it was held consisted in leading the infantry of Norfolk and Suffolk at the King's Summons for forty days from St. Edmund's Dyke (on Newmarket Heath) to Wales. In 1377 it passed by marriage to Sir Robert Bacon, whose daughter took Erwarton to the Calthorpes of Norfolk. The Parkers kept it till it passed by marriage to Lord Chedworth, after whose death, in 1775, it was bought by William Berners of Woolverstone.

R. J.



(Left) FRESTON TOWER, A SEVENTEENTH CENTURY "GAZEBO."



(Right) THE GATEHOUSE AT ERWARTON

There are other buildings of interest besides the Hall within the boundaries of Woolverstone. The Cat House is a small, church-like dwelling in a clearing in the woods close to the river. It was originally a game-keeper's lodge, and is said to owe its name to the fact that one of its occupiers stuffed a favourite cat and placed it in the window of the cottage. Freston Tower, which is one of the most prominent features in the landscape, is a castellated building of six storeys, said to have been

# THE COMING OF THE RAILWAYS

By G. M. YOUNG

I AM not given to throwing my adjectives about, but in its kind Mr. Andrews' book—"The Railway Age," by Cyril Bruyn Andrews (Country Life, 12s. 6d.)—seems to me faultless. There are two sorts of history, answering two different questions. One is: given the situation in such and such a year, how did the situation four years later, or forty, or four hundred, come about? The other is: what did it all feel like when it was happening? And this is exactly what Mr. Andrews knows how to convey. When I was editing "Early Victorian England," I laid this injunction on all the contributors—and I must own they responded gallantly: "Imagine a reader shot back eighty or a hundred years with this book in his hands. Would it tell him what he would find it most useful to know—what to wear, how to behave, where to go and how to get there, what to like and dislike, to admire and to take for granted? Could he, in a word, pass for an Early Victorian among Early Victorians?"

With Mr. Andrews' book in his head, he would certainly pass for a most accomplished and intelligent traveller by rail. He could discourse on the wonderful improvement of our roads after Telford and Macadam took them in hand: on the singular coincidence that the development of the steam engine came at the same time, so that we had at once a high standard of mobility and the means of raising it still higher. And then he would fall to speculating whether the rail-carriage or the road-carriage would prove the winner. He would know all about Mann's Locomotive Engine for the Road, Adcock's Steam Coach, Gurney's Steam Coach in Hyde Park, and Gibbs' Steam Drag. "If," Mr. Andrews writes, "it had not seemed easier to lay rails than to lay substantial roads, the whole history of the next hundred years might have been altered—for methods of transit, perhaps more than anything else, make the man and the nation." And now that we are in the throes of being re-made by petrol, it is at times worth considering what sort of man and nation we should like the result to be.

The re-making of the nation by railways is the central theme of Mr. Andrews' book. The reader can follow it, at his choice, in the text, brief but always succulent, or in 150 really excellent illustrations. I suspect that Mr. Andrews has spent many happy hours in the fine collection of old guide books at the Kensington Public Library, books charged with the curious aroma of uplift, and business sense, a love of the picturesque in all its forms, and a keen, excited curiosity, which are the mind-marks of that strict and stirring time.



THE VICTORIA BRIDGE, NEAR DURHAM, BUILT IN 1838  
It was one of the first of the early viaducts, and its simple and beautiful proportions gave a new charm to the valley

Mobility: the power of passing from point to point in a space of time so short that it hardly needed to be reckoned: that is the prime idea of the new-made Railway mind. In 1820 sixteen miles an hour was the current phrase for outside speed: by 1840 it was a hundred. Actually, these larger expectations were disappointed. We went at a leap from 10 miles to 30: but we did not go on to 60, still less to 90. The Rocket, returning from her opening run with poor Huskisson on board, dying, made 34. The train which brings me to London only does, from end to end, its 47. "Wonderful thing, steam, sir. Still in its infancy, they say." With Sir Malcolm Campbell and Miss Batten in our eye, we may think that even in its maturity steam did nothing so very remarkable. An aerial friend of mine put this problem to me: "Under what conditions can you see the sun set three times on the same day?" Work it out for yourselves. But you couldn't do that with steam.

Perhaps it was for this reason that the world settled down into its new framework with less disturbance than might have been expected. To Dr. Arnold, good man, railways were the end of feudalism: and it gratified him to think that one bad thing had gone for ever. Well, I seem to have noticed that, whenever a carpet-bagger is beaten by a local gentleman at a by-election in the country, he still invokes the spirit of feudalism to account for his defeat; and I have pointed out elsewhere that, by a curious and unexpected turn, railways exalted the nobility at the expense of the gentry in the eyes of a deferential people. Those who could now get easily and cheaply to a fête at Bowood, or Hatfield, or even to London, and see the real thing, began to view Squire Western in his proper perspective.

Actually, too, the development of railways was slower in England than their originators had foreseen—slower than in America, for example, as Cobden angrily pointed out in 1838. But then, of course, in Cobden's eyes, "the Americans were the Best People," an opinion widely held in progressive circles, though somewhat sharply reversed when the Americans took to defaulting on their loans and pirating our books. But, if we were slow starters, we proved that as speculators we could show a clean pair of heels to anybody, particularly shareholders. The only illustration I miss in Mr. Andrews' book is Dicky Doyle's view, in Mr. Pips' Diary, of a railway company meeting: the whole of the Railway Mania done in the daintiest of line drawings. Mr. Andrews rightly points out that the vexatious incoherence of our railway system is in part the result of private speculation and public *laissez-faire* in the days of the boom, when "the country was saddled with many unnecessary and unprofitable



THE COUNTY SQUIRES VIEWED THE RAILROAD AS AN UNWELCOME INTRUSION. They saw in it, among other things, an alarming danger to their favourite pursuit of fox-hunting

lines which the larger companies were forced to take over": and he adds: "it is probable that railway finance still suffers from this early burst of dishonest extravagance." What is certain is that public resentment against the doings of railway speculators, and the dangerous inefficiency of many of the railways, did not a little to create that change of sentiment with regard to Parliamentary intervention in industry, which is so notable about 1850, and from which much of our industrial legislation derives.

This was the seamy side of the Railway age. But still, I think, the sight of one of our great embankments, the mouth of Box Tunnel, the Doric portico of Euston (alas! that the architect's great conception, "granite columns of gigantic girth opening a vista" of lines stretched in gleaming perspective to the north, was ever spoilt)—such sights call up again the heroisms and audacities of the great race of which George Stephenson was the father. Some of that early railway art is absurd enough: I like to stand on the bridge by the church at Devizes and chuckle at the castellations; and did not Brunel once drape the mouth of a tunnel with ivy to make it look like a ruin? Still, much of it—especially the railway stations built to Mocatta's fine, functional design—is sound and to be enjoyed. But, alas! once more, that the Great Western have allowed that masterpiece, the Coffee-room at Paddington, to pass away. Mr. Andrews writes of the old Paddington so finely and truly that I must quote the whole passage:

In its quiet Victorian sedateness, the Great Western Hotel at Paddington was unique. Before the recent alterations there lingered about it an atmosphere of serenity and security, that belonged to a gentler and more self-assured age. Those like myself who knew

it well, especially at Christmas when a child, will never forget its Victorian comfort, what it meant to lie in bed with the distant whistle of the trains outside: to feel that the bustle of the station was there when you had need of it, but that in the meantime it was none of your concern; to hear the confused murmur of life and activity in the station grow less as the evening turned into night. To light the little coloured candles of the Christmas tree on the same solid white bedroom mantelpiece on which it had stood each year, to see the glistening globes doubly beautiful in the mirror behind, seems to belong more to a dream than a memory. What a mature beauty the mirror's heavy gilt frame gave to the whole scene! How nobly it showed off the Christmas cards, pushed precariously into the gap between the beading and the glass, and the presents clustered temptingly at its base! And, when through the heavily braided curtains the morning came with its yearly excitements of carols and pantomimes, was not the renewal of life on the platforms outside, and that familiar smell of trains that came gently in, a perfect prelude to the bacon and eggs downstairs under the great semi-draped allegorical ladies with their arms full of the good things of the earth? Year after year one knew that everything would be the same, from the slowly moving, quietly smiling waiter and the bill of fare, with its sedate mixture of French and English, to the sprig of holly stuck jauntily into the ham. It would be a pity if the British Railways, the largest hotel owners in the world to-day, lost that subtle atmosphere, which in the past has made their hotels a temporary residence rather than a restaurant and a sleeping place.

Yes. I myself once spent a night at a certain railway hotel in London. It was the most Victorian experience of my life. I have never been disposed to repeat it. But in future, whenever I feel my sense of the Victorian age growing dull or faint, Mr. Andrews' book is certainly one of the sources at which I shall re-quicken it.

## A CASUAL COMMENTARY THE MAN, THE POET, AND THE EDITOR

I HAVE been reading with interest and pleasure—to be shared, I am sure, by everyone else who reads it—the collection of Sir Owen Seaman's verses\* made by his nephew, Mr. Raymond Clement Brown, and Mrs. Sanders. Mr. Charles Graves, so long his colleague on *Punch*, has added a brief but admirable sketch of the man, the poet, and the editor, which includes some memories of him at Shrewsbury and Cambridge respectively, contributed by those able to speak at first hand.

In some prefatory lines to, I think, "Lapsus Calami," J. K. Stephen wrote that he would have no fears for his book should anyone say of him:

Of C. S. C. this gentle art he learned.

Sir Owen Seaman said something of the same kind of himself in prose: "Apart from the influence of Calverley I may perhaps say that I am a self-made parodist, an admission which relieves my predecessors of a great deal of responsibility." This inevitable influence is very noticeable in one of his earliest sets of verses, "At a nightingale," which he wrote as an undergraduate in a Clare magazine:

And I think if it poured forth its soul  
In a limited space from his bed  
That the bard would be forced to heave coal  
At its head.

It is a very high compliment to any writer of light verse to trace him back to the greatest of them all, and at the same time something of a hardship. Such a writer might in a moment of bitterness feel envious of Praed, whose date precludes any such ascription. Therefore the compilers of this collection have done wisely in including a considerable proportion of Sir Owen's more serious work, such as his "War-time" and "In Memoriam" verses, which cannot possibly be said to owe any debt save to the circumstances in which they were written. The War-time verses are, I suppose, essential, because one of the achievements of his life was the editing of *Punch* during the War. It seemed at first a brave enterprise merely to keep the shutters open at such a time, but in the end he accomplished very much more than this. An American friend wrote of *Punch* under Seaman's leadership that it "gave expression to the best British traits of good sportsmanship, gaiety in hours of gloom, ability to see the humours of one's own danger and the courage to carry on." While at once dignified and inspiring, it yet caught the spirit that dribbled a football to the attack and sang: "Pack up your troubles in your old kit bag" or pleasant rhyming ribaldry about the enemy's generals. It not only cheered people at home, but also those in the trenches, and drew valuable contributions from them. In all this Sir Owen's own verses played a great part, and it is, therefore, only right that they should be preserved, and yet one may be allowed to feel some little regret as to some of them. It is not that they do not wear well, but the atmosphere in which they were written has been dispersed by time, nor can anyone be anxious to recapture it. I cannot help wishing to cut out allusions such as that to enemy legions—

Close-packed to give them courage, drugged and driven.

They sprang from genuine passion at the time, they served their turn, but, without arguing as to their justice, I should like them now to be left to researchers in old bound volumes. This may be unreasonable, and the task of picking and choosing might have been too difficult, but the feeling is one impossible to stifle. There is no such unavoidable mixture of feelings in regard to the "In Memoriam" poems. Those can be read with satisfaction as samples of an always scholarly and accomplished art, which sometimes, as in the lines on the death of Swinburne, rose far above the adequate copy of verses demanded by an occasion. As to the lighter verse, and especially the parodies, in which Seaman was most truly at home, they are always a pleasure, and little more need be said. For myself, I return with greater joy to "Sing me a drawing-room song, darling" than to the longer and more elaborate verses; but others may disagree. If one little moan may be allowed, where, oh where is the poem having the refrain "Mallaby-Deeley"? with the classic line:

Unhyphenated still we went our ways.

It came, as I remember it, in the middle of rather a sterile and bloomless period, and was the more delightful for having all the old spontaneous glow and sting. However, we never can have in an anthology all for which we yearn.

And now to Mr. Graves's "introduction" and Seaman himself. I did not know Sir Owen well, though I used to meet him at a club of which we were both members, and rejoiced in his friendliness and cheerful gravity, if I may so call it, of demeanour. So I really read this introduction as a stranger, and as such find it a very satisfactory portrait of a man. Some of the facts about his early life will be new to many people. For instance, most of us know that he was at Shrewsbury, but not that he was first at Mill Hill. His Shrewsbury career was, in fact, rather a singular one. He gained a scholarship there at a much later age than that at which scholarships are usually given, for he was seventeen when he migrated. He was at once placed in the sixth form, and within a year he was head boy of the school. To attain such a position so soon after being a new boy, although an old new boy, was a remarkable feat, and it was surely a testimony to his sturdy and steadfast character, as well as to his wits, that, in an essentially traditional society, he was not only thought worthy to hold it, but held it successfully. To the ordinary old boy of whatever school such promotion has an alarming and unorthodox sound. Moreover, he was not merely a very good classical scholar and "a sound disciplinarian," but a more than reasonably good athlete, a member of the football team, at least an adequate cricketer and oarsman, and winner of the high jump, long jump and hurdles in the sports. These last accomplishments are not obviously consistent with the rather square and solid figure, as one remembers it. It is easier to understand how he became a really good college oar and captain of the Clare Boat Club.

Another thing which I did not realise is that he spent a good many years in teaching before he took regularly to what

was to be his life's work. He was first a master at Rossall, and then at Magdalen College Choir School at Oxford, where for one term he was the acting Headmaster and might have attained substantive rank. Instead, he went as a lecturer to Armstrong College at Newcastle, and subsequently to Chatanqua in the United States. In fact, the first ten years after he went down from Cambridge were, as Mr. Graves said, "an experimental period." Knowing him to have been a schoolmaster, one can see that he retained some faint and entirely pleasant mark of a profession than which none more clearly marks its members. It was, perhaps, the good and most kindly schoolmaster in him that took such pains in suggesting corrections and alterations in the contributions which he accepted, and softening rejection by encouragement and advice. "It is better to make a joke too clear than to have it missed altogether" is one sample given. He was, as have been all the best writers in his particular field, insistent on style and polish, intolerant of slovenly work or thought, with all the good classic's hatred for a Cockney rhyme,

and still more for a false quantity. Agreeably characteristic is a line in one of the less charitable of his parodies addressed to Mr. Alfred Austin:

The moke uplift for joy his hinder hoof.

Against the word "uplift" is an asterisk leading to a footnote of two words, "Poetic licence." He allowed himself no licence at all; he could not have borne to do so, and from 1897 to 1935 he produced week after week work which naturally varied a good deal in degree of inspiration but was always a model of technical accomplishment. One of the debts we owe him is this: that to-day we actually *read Punch* whereas when we browse over the beloved old bound volumes we only look at the pictures. To be sure, with du Maurier and Charles Keene and Tenniel they are terribly well worth looking at, more so, perhaps—but I will not tread on odious ground. Enough that our very old friend Mr. Punch has never had a more masterly or more loyal servant.

B. D.

\* Owen Seaman. A Collection. (Methuen, 7s. 6d.)

## POLICE DOG DETECTIVES IN PALESTINE SOUTH AFRICAN DOGS WITH THE BEST NOSES IN THE WORLD

**T**Hese police dogs are Dobermann-Pinschers, introduced some three years ago into Palestine by the then Commanding Officer as a result of his inspection of the South African system at Quaagfort, Pretoria.

They are a smooth-coated black-and-tan or red dog, similar in coat and colour to the dachshund, but about the size of an Airedale. After many years of experience, they were found by the South African Police to possess that combination of characteristics necessary to the police dog—nose, intelligence, stamina, and temperament. No other dog possesses these four characteristics in equal balance. Their training and handling are a full-time job—the dog-master detectives can certainly do nothing else. Their grooming, their feeding, their never-to-be-missed daily training if not employed on active service by their own masters, are essential to their success. The whole system is based on the olfactory sense, and the bringing of that sense to a degree which has no rival in the dog world.

It is a recognised fact that no two human beings possess similar finger-prints; I make the further statement that to no trained Dobermann-Pinscher have any two human beings the same smell. Their powers after training in this respect are extraordinary and, to the lay—and certainly the native—mind, startling and appertaining to witchcraft. It was not so long ago, in Jerusalem, that a suspect was arrested on a charge of house-burglary. A detective returned to the station and said: "There's a footprint in the flowerbed—it's not good enough for a cast, but get the dogs." The suspect detained in the station cell overheard the remark, and shouted: "Don't send for those devils. I did it!"

These dogs have revolutionised all theories on scent; they have followed a trail through from a foot-print for twenty and thirty kilometres fifty-six hours and more after the commission of the crime. They

fail on macadam over distance, and particularly on roads where motor cars with their fumes have passed; and they cannot function where the culprit has left the ground in his flight and taken to the back of an ass or a mule.

Even where a trail has failed (rain and herds of goats are their principal enemies) the dogs play a tremendous part. The suspects are lined up near the scene of the crime, where frequently a footprint of an obvious culprit—in, for example, a case of tree-culling—is visible. When the identification parade begins, the suspects are made to line up Indian file down-wind, the dog is given scent

from the spoor, which has been carefully preserved, and on the 30ft. lead works down the line of kneeling suspects. He is trained to go to the end of the line and come back up-wind, and as he does it he will mark his man, proclaiming him as the maker of the spoor by putting his front paws on his back and speaking to it with an "Ough-ough."

The Arabs of Palestine, who are well versed in ordinary identification parades, often ask to change their coats, hats, and garments generally—but to no avail.

In a recent case of animal mutilation, the suspected culprit, who had denied to the police all knowledge of the crime, was identified three times in succession after changing his position and garments. Gift, the wisest of bitches, again told her master that the smell of this man and the spoor on the ground were the same. As she marked, he jumped up and said: "I can't lie against this devil. Take me."

The training of the police dog is, however, grinding work: there is no letting up and no rest for the dog or his master. Another fact which is seldom understood is that the dog will not work for any police officer, but only for his own master, and so it at once becomes an expensive business. They are kept hard, in outdoor kennels, and no petting or domesticity is allowed; but they are fitness and intelligence personified.

SABREUR.



A DOBERMANN-PINSCHER BITCH EMPLOYED IN PALESTINE



PART OF THE "KEEP FIT" TRAINING OF THE DOGS

Nov. 13th, 1937.

## THE WILD OX OF EUROPE

### ITS EXTINCTION AND ITS REGENERATION



THE AUGSBURG AUROCHS  
By an unknown German artist of the sixteenth century



**I**n sylva Hercynia nascuntur, qui appellatur ur. li sunt magnitudine paulo infra elephans, & specie & colore & figura tauri; magna uis est eorum, & magna uelocitas; neq; homini, neq; feræ, quam conspercurunt, parcunt. Hos studiosæ fouæ captos interficiunt. Hoc se la boe durant adolescentes, atque hoc uenatio exercent: & cani nimirum ex his in-

THE AUROCHS AS DEPICTED BY CONRAD GESNER, 1551



THE AUROCHS: FROM THE "HISTOIRE NATURALIS DE QUADRUPEDIBUS"  
By the English naturalist, Johannes Jonstonus, 1657. Origin unknown

**A**LTHOUGH in past geological epochs there were a number of species of wild cattle inhabiting Europe, in historic times there have never been more than two, the European bison or wisent, which still survives, and the extinct aurochs or wild ox. It is an undisputed fact that the latter was the original ancestor of all the indigenous breeds of domestic cattle in Europe to-day, and its history is, therefore, of great interest both to the naturalist and to the stock-breeder. The earliest documentary evidence of the aurochs is provided by a passage in the sixth book of Cæsar's "De bello Gallico," written in B.C. 65, wherein he describes an animal inhabiting the Hercynian forest (the modern Harz) of Germany. He tells us that in size it almost reached the dimensions of an elephant, while in appearance it resembled a domestic bull, but with a much greater expanse of the horns. It was a beast of great ferocity and strength—"Neque homines neque feræ, quam conspercurunt, parcunt." Other Roman authorities, including Seneca and Pliny, give us odd references to the "Urus," as it was termed; the latter in particular drawing attention to the great size of the horns, which were put to various uses, being sometimes cut into thin plates on account of their translucence, and the resultant light effects.

Throughout the early centuries of the Christian era, the chronicles of the times are constantly referring here and there to the presence of the aurochs in various parts of Europe. But, owing to the gradual advance of civilisation and the destruction of the great forests in which it had its home, it was becoming progressively scarcer, until, by the end of the eleventh century, it was well nigh extinct to the west of the Rhine, although Charlemagne is recorded as having hunted it in the forest of Aix-la-Chapelle during the ninth century.

In Germany, the aurochs survived until a much later date, and was much in demand for the Chase. Its horns were commonly preserved as trophies or drinking vessels; and as an example of their great size we may quote that of a horn which was the property of Bishop Johann von Manderscheid, in the sixteenth century, and served as the emblem of a drinking club known as the "Confraternity of the Horn."

Few, if any, of these horns, which were commonly mounted and embossed as goblets, appear to survive to-day. It seems clear that they reached as much as six feet in length, with a capacity of several quarts.

By 1400 the wild ox was entirely confined to the forests of Poland, and only survived under the rigid protection of the great nobility; the sixteenth-century German naturalist Conrad Gesner, author of the monumental "Historia Animalium," and also a German diplomatist of the time, one Sigismund von Herberstein, have left us fairly complete accounts of its appearance and habits.

The last wild aurochs is said to have died in a royal preserve to the south of Warsaw, in 1630 or thereabouts, but others probably lingered on for some years after this in a semi-domesticated state in the private park of Graf Zamoyski in

southern Poland. An important source of our knowledge of the animal is the so-called Augsburg portrait, which was discovered in that city about a century ago, and represents a detailed likeness done in oils by a sixteenth-century artist. The original is now lost, but engravings taken from it still exist.

From this, and the sources already cited, it seems clear that the aurochs was an immensely powerful animal, rather smaller than a large ox of some of the beef-producing breeds; in colour it varied from reddish brown to almost black, with a well defined light stripe running down the back. The horns were likewise variable, but were, on the average, of very large size and curving forwards. The calves were born in the autumn, and were at first reddish brown, but after a few months turned dark like the adults. There is some evidence that there was a seasonal change in the length of the coat, which was longer and thicker in the winter.

There is little known of its history in Britain, but it probably existed in a half-wild state and intermixed with domestic breeds, until the early Middle Ages. Skeletal remains have been discovered dating from the Stone Age, some of which bear the marks of flint implements.

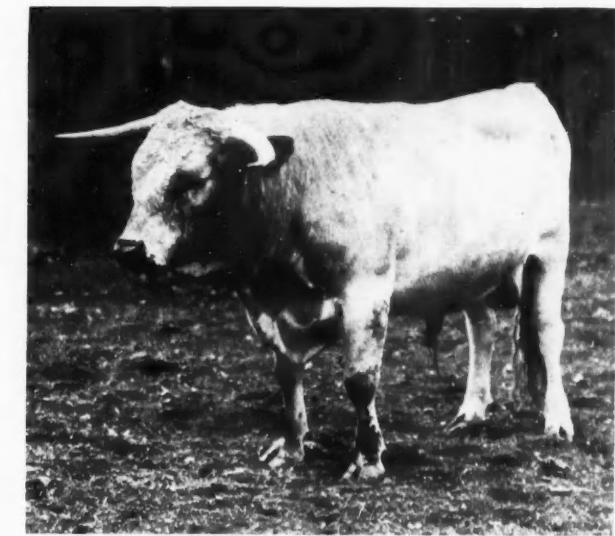
Now, since the aurochs was the direct ancestor of the great majority of the domestic cattle of Europe, it naturally follows that all bear a greater or lesser resemblance to it, just as all dogs have to some extent the characters and habits of the ancestral wolf, and it is only natural to suppose that some breeds resemble it more than others, and have preserved more of the ancestral traits.

Bearing this in mind, Dr. Ludwig Heck, of the Berlin Zoological Gardens, and his brother Dr. Heinz Heck, of the Munich Zoo, set themselves to try and discover a few years ago which of the modern cattle bear the greatest likeness to their wild forefather, with whose main characteristics we are acquainted.

By combining the "wild" traits of a number of breeds, they hoped to produce an animal as nearly as possible identical with the ancestral form. In the course of their investigations they found three breeds which bear a remarkably close resemblance to the primitive wild ox. In the island of Corsica there exist, in small numbers, half-wild cattle of a fairly large size, of which the bulls are blackish, with a reddish saddle, and a light stripe along the back, all characters to be found in the aurochs. Furthermore, just as in the latter, the calves are born considerably lighter in colour than the adults, and show a seasonal variation in the texture and quality of the coat. Thus these cattle are very similar indeed to the extinct wild ancestor, and seem to differ from it only in the comparatively small size of the horns, and the rather large size of the udders.

The Spanish bull-fighting cattle are a second race bearing a close resemblance to their wild progenitor, differing principally in the rather small size.

An interesting point is that they show great variability in the shape of the horns; but there was discovered, some ten years ago, in the district of Barcelona, a remarkably accurate series of cave drawings of the aurochs, and from these it is clear that it possessed the very same variability in the horns as its descendant does to-day. It is therefore possible that there was a slight racial difference in the strain of wild ox originally inhabiting Spain. Like the Corsican race, the Spanish cattle have a light-coloured calf, and it is probable that the bull-fighting breed represent the only cattle truly indigenous to the country, the milk-producing breeds having been introduced from elsewhere.



CHARTLEY BULL

Thirdly, in the delta of the Rhone, in the Carmargue, there is a race of bull-fighting cattle used for the bloodless bull-fights of southern France. It resembles fairly closely the Spanish breed, but is rather darker and smaller than this or the wild ancestor; it is, however, particularly like the latter, as represented in the

Augsburg portrait, in the curving forward of the horns.

Although the three races just referred to approximate most closely among existent cattle to the aurochs, we have in this country in the park cattle, especially those of Chillingham and Chartley, animals which are almost certainly remnants of the wild ox of Great Britain. Richard Lydeker some years ago, came to the conclusion that the British park cattle are undoubtedly descended from the half-wild ancestors which are known to have roamed the forests in the early Middle Ages. Some of these were enclosed when the great estates were founded, and, not having been bred for any special purpose, they have to some extent preserved the original appearance. It is not clear why they should be white, although in comparatively recent times only white calves have been allowed to survive, for the sake of their appearance, and it is well known that black calves are not infrequently thrown.

For countless generations, domestic cattle have been subjected to rigorous selection by man, some for their milk-

producing qualities, others as beasts of burden, and others for their beef. Since the aurochs was not outstanding for any of these qualities, it was only to be expected that those of its descendants which were utilised for the above purposes should have diverged more and more from it in the course of time. But if we turn to the bull-fighting cattle, we have breeds which were selected for none of these things, but were prized only for their strength and ferocity, qualities in which their wild forefather excelled.

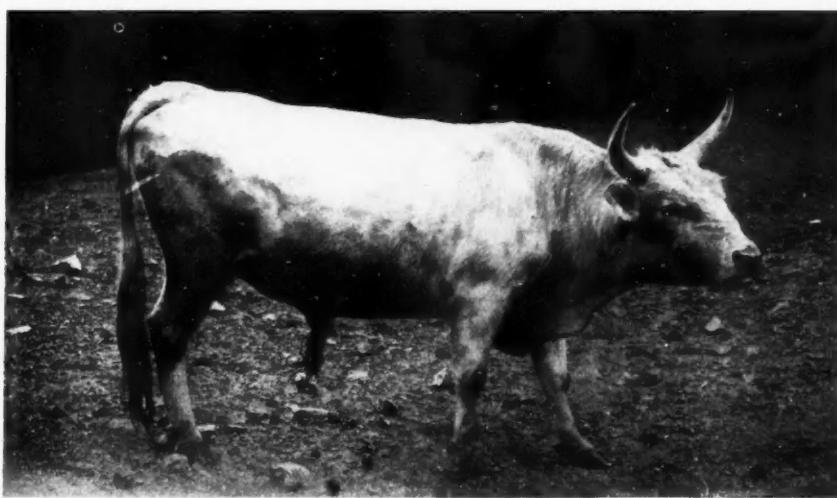
In the case of the Corsican cattle, Dr. Heck has pointed out that the staple milk-producers on the island have always been goats, and the probability is that the cattle have always been left to themselves to develop on lines of their own, and this has resulted in their keeping the almost identical appearance of the primitive wild form. By hybridising and inter-breeding the above and other races, including our own park cattle and Highland cattle, the Hecks have been able to produce in Germany a stock which may truly be called a resurrected aurochs. They hope eventually to turn a small herd of these loose in an area of forest in the neighbourhood of Munich, and thus to re-establish in one of its haunts of the distance past the original wild ox of Europe.

And these experiments are not merely of theoretical interest, for it has already been proved that the new stock is definitely more resistant to disease than are the breeds by the mixing of which it was created,

C. R. STONOR.



A REGENERATED WILD OX IN MUNICH ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS



CHILLINGHAM BULL

## GRAY'S INN—II

By the late the RT. HON. SIR DUNBAR PLUNKET BARTON, Bt., K.C.  
EDITED BY S. N. GRANT-BAILEY

*The famous "walks" or garden were originated by Francis Bacon between 1586 and 1609. Gray's Inn Square was formed out of the earlier Chapel and Coney Courts after 1685.*



1.—WINTER IN THE WALKS, WITH THE BACKS OF GRAY'S INN SQUARE ON THE LEFT

BEFORE Queen Elizabeth's Accession the Inn consisted of various buildings irregularly grouped around one court, afterwards known as Middle or Chapel Court and now the site of the southern portion of that finest of London squares, Gray's Inn Square (Fig. 5). Despite the Privy Council Orders in 1574 and 1584 against the increase of chambers, the members of the Inn throughout Elizabeth's reign built considerably. To the single court with one outlying

wing had been added, by 1586, two others. The Inn thenceforward comprised three courts—Coney to the north, Middle or Chapel in the middle, and Holborn to the south. The boundary between Coney Court and Chapel Court was a row of very old buildings running from east to west, of which the main portion, known as the Upper Gallery, had several storeys, while an annexed portion, called the Lower Gallery, facing the hall and chapel, had only one. A "cloister" appears to have





3.—THE WALKS IN SPRING. THE WAYWARD GRACE OF THE LONDON PLANE IS THE PERFECT FOIL TO THE SOBER ARCHITECTURE OF OLD LONDON BUILDINGS



Copyright

4.—IN SUMMER THE PLANES' GREEN SHADE DAPPLES THE MELLOW BRICK AND LAWNS WITH PATTERNED SUNLIGHT

"Country Life"



5.—GRAY'S INN SQUARE, THE NORTH-WEST CORNER



6.—FROM SOUTH SQUARE TO GRAY'S INN SQUARE

*Copyright**"Country Life"*

7.—FRANCIS BACON'S TERRACE IN THE WALKS

been a feature in the architecture, and the ground-floor chambers of the Upper Gallery had little private gardens abutting into Coney Court. These buildings were eventually demolished in 1685 and not re-built. In 1689 an ornamental boundary was erected on their site with flights of steps at each end from the lower level of Chapel Court to that of Coney Court. Coney Court, which was levelled and gravelled and "kept very handsome," contained the best buildings and was the Inn's select quarter. The site of these two courts became a single court, and was ordered, on June 7th, 1783, to be called "Gray's Inn Square." In 1930-31 the great expanse of gravel was turfed, the resulting lawns adding a welcome green.

The Inn's building policy was to let out its land to its members on building leases. The respective members would erect a building, consisting of one or more staircases with chambers opening therefrom to the right and to the left, and make what profit they could by letting the chambers to their fellow-members. As the Inn grew, the Bench, from considerations of safety and discipline, proceeded to fence the precincts. In 1591 the "back field," which afterwards formed part of the "Walks," was ordered to be walled in, and a wall was in 1596 ordered to be built on a site which forms the southern boundary of what is now Field Court. The erection of this wall was distasteful to the Mr. Fulwood (from whom the Inn had in 1593 purchased the land requisite for making the Holborn Gate), because he was then completing Fulwood's Rents, situated between the north-west end of the Inn's precincts and Holborn. Mr. Fulwood alleged that the Society was infringing a public right of way. The upshot of the dispute is not on record, but to this day there are doors from these Rents into the Inn. The changes made during the next 100 years in the Inn's buildings can be learned to some extent from the ground plan made by Ogilby and Morgan in 1677. Up to and during the greater part of the seventeenth century the Inn's staircases were designated by the names of the members who had acquired land on lease from the Society and built thereon the various blocks of chambers at their own expense—e.g., Downes' Buildings, Cage's Buildings, Bacon's Buildings. Towards the end of the seventeenth century numbers replaced names for the identification of the various staircases in the respective courts. The staircases of Middle and Coney Courts were numbered as one court serially. Between 1679 and 1687 a series of fires damaged the west side of these courts, and also Holborn Court, during which some of the oldest records of the Inn were destroyed. As a result Gray's Inn was entirely re-built between 1689 and 1714, apart from the Hall, parts of the chapel, and a few old piles of chambers, such as those on the south side of Holborn Court (now South Square), which were re-built in the Georgian period.

The principal entrance to Gray's Inn was, until about 1594 (when the Holborn entrance was made), from Gray's Inn Lane, called in the early records of the Society "the old gate." Described as "a postern rather than a gate," the gate-house (Fig. 9) was re-built in 1688. In this gate Jacob Tonson, Pope's first publisher, first kept his shop, and Thomas Osborne, the purchaser of the Harleian

Library, lived. Nash, the pamphleteer of Elizabeth's reign, mentioned in his "Have with you to Saffron Walden," an old tree that stood by this gate. It has also served as the place of execution of a member of the Society. Interesting evidence of the warm friendliness that formerly existed between the Inner Temple and Gray's Inn is shown by the fact that on the Great Gate to the Inner Temple Gardens appears the "griffin" of Gray's Inn, while it will be seen that the carved crest over this gateway in Gray's Inn Square is not the "griffin" but the "winged horse" of the Inner Temple. The friendship of the Societies was fostered by their being the most renowned and active of the Inns in the production of Masques and Revels. The respective Benchers appear to have entertained each other periodically at lavish suppers and shows.

In 1687 new staircases were erected, on the site where Sir John Holt had lodged, so as to leave space for a passage from Holborn Court to Chapel Court at the eastern end of the Chapel; but subsequent building reconstruction on the site has now effaced it. In November, 1789, certain members of the Society secured permission to bore a tunnel through the pile of old rooms of the Hall's western end, and so made the roadway which now connects South Square with Gray's Inn Square. The block of buildings on the western side, together with the "Bridge of Sighs" spanning the roadway and giving access from the Minstrels' Gallery to the first floor of these buildings, was erected in 1905. There was originally no exit at the north-eastern corner of the site whereon the northern buildings of Gray's Inn Square now stand, at the time when Stanhope Buildings stood there. It would be undesirable, because on the northern side of this building was the Panyerman's Close.

#### THE GARDENS

It appears from the old maps and records that the Inn did not possess any ornamental garden until after 1586, the year in which Francis Bacon became a Bencher. Bacon's particular interests in the Inn appear to have been the gardens and Masques. He expended considerable sums of the Inn's moneys thereon—

e.g., in 1598-1600, £60 6s. 8d., and in 1608-10, £251 9s. 7d. on the gardens, which are designated in the Inn's official records "Walks." Orders of Pension on, for instance, May 8th, 1595, and January 27th, 1613, levy assessments upon the Inn's members towards the expenses of Masques. The Masque in 1613 appears to have cost £2,000, but Bacon may have borne the whole expense himself.

In his Essays, he writes that a garden "is the purest of human pleasures . . . the greatest refreshment to the spirits of man; without which buildings and palaces are but gross handyworks," and that Masques "are but toys to come amongst such serious observations. But yet, since princes will have such things, it is better they should be graced with elegancy than daubed with cost." It appears that the first step taken towards the making of the "walks" was taken in 1591. At a Pension held on February 5th, 1591, it was decided "to enclose parte of our back field" with a "brick wall," but time and



8.—THE GEORGIAN PASSAGE IN THE NORTH-EAST CORNER OF GRAY'S INN SQUARE



9.—GATEWAY TO THE SQUARE FROM THE GRAY'S INN ROAD, 1688



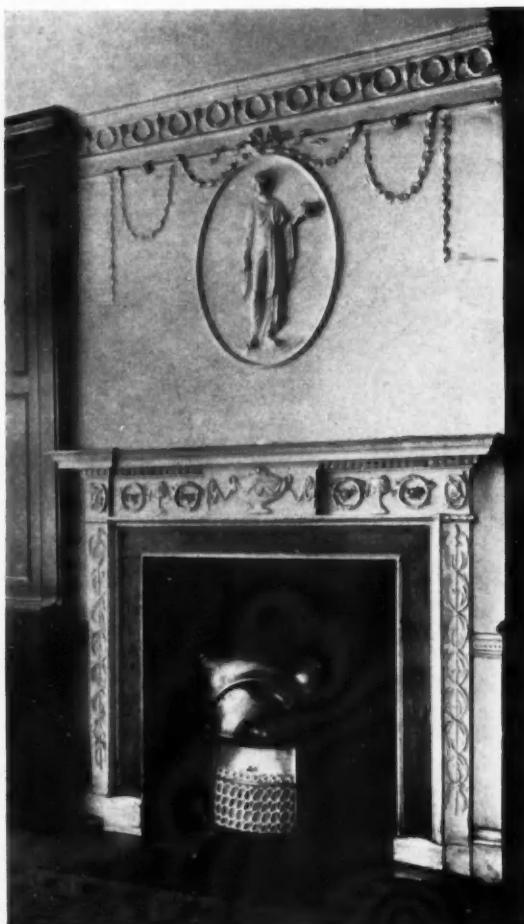
10.—A TYPICAL STAIRCASE IN GRAY'S INN SQUARE  
"Country Life"

place thereof were "referred to the survey and direction of Mr. Angel . . . and Mr. Bacon," who were to report thereon. It was not, however, until 1598 that the work began really to progress. The Inn's accounts show the various items in respect of money laid out and disbursed by Bacon for the purchase and planting of trees, fencing, plants, and levelling for the Walks as already mentioned; and in 1598-1600 various expenditure for the brick wall. The site being dealt with at this period was the "back field" on the western side of the Inn's precincts. The pleasure ground so created by the planting of ornamental trees and the erection of shady walks was gravely disparaged by the objectionable and odorous consequences flowing from the nuisances which Sir Edward Stanhope was committing in the use of the Panyerman's Close, which his fellow-Benchers had in 1579 granted him on a sixty years' lease. In 1605 Pension forfeited his lease on the ground that the conditions thereof had been broken. In 1608 it was cleared of the stables, base cottages, etc., erected thereon by Stanhope and enclosed, like the rest of the property, with a brick wall. The "back field" and the "Panyerman's Close" were then thrown into



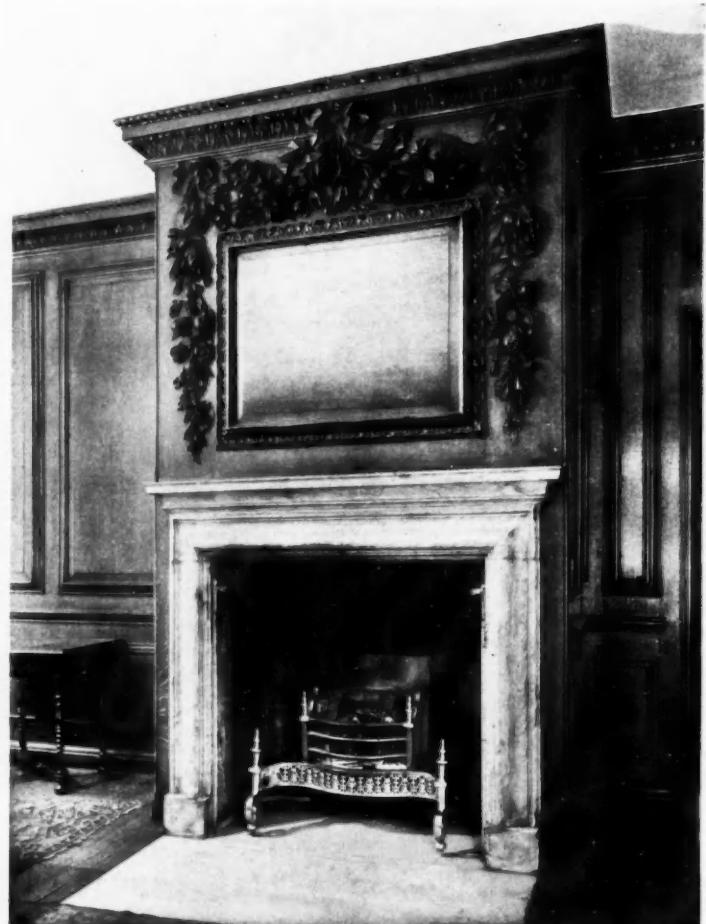
11.—A ROOM IN NO. 1 GRAY'S INN SQUARE, circa 1689  
On the site of Francis Bacon's rooms

James Howell, the author and diplomatist, says in 1621 they are "the pleasantest place about London and that you have there the choicest society"; John Stowe, the historian and antiquary, says they "lie open to the air and the enjoyment of a delightful prospect of the Fields. And this garden hath been, for many years, much resorted unto by the gentry of both sexes and are the chief ornament belonging to the Inn." Pepys mentions in his Diary having gone there in 1661 and 1662 "to see the fine ladies walk" and "to observe the fashions of the ladies." Dryden, in "Sir Martin Mar-all," introduces the "Walks" as a fashionable rendezvous in 1668. Addison, who is himself reputed to have planted a tree there, in the *Spectator* (No. 269)



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12 and 13.—A LATE GEORGIAN AND A LATE STUART CHIMNEYPIECE IN NO. 5 AND NO. 1 GRAY'S INN SQUARE



"Country Life"

speaks of Sir Roger de Coverley as walking on the terrace in Gray's Inn Gardens. Their repute is not confined to being fashion's playground. In 1701 Captain Greenwood was tried for killing Mr. Otway in a duel in Gray's Inn Walks, and found guilty of manslaughter. In 1711 the Bench found conditions to necessitate a direction to the gardener to admit "no ordinary men women or children into the Walkes nor noe lewd or confident women nor any in vizor masks" and "to suffer no person to breake any boughs from young trees." The gardener seems to have been outdone, since in 1718 "great damage" was done and he and members of the Society insulted there. He was consequently empowered to turn out disorderly persons and, with the consent of any three Benchers, to lock up the Walks at the time when disorders tended most to occur, namely, Sunday afternoons.

A Pension order dated April 27th, 1722, provides that workmen be employed to "set up iron gates going out of Field Court into ye Walkes and also to build up a new wall or repair the old one on each side the gates or instead thereof to place iron pallasadoes on a parapet wall to be built for that purpose with proper peers of stone or brick as the Trear. shall think fitt and that the first two letters of his Xtian & surname—William Gilby, Treasurer—and the year of our Lord and the arms of the Society be sett up in iron work in the said gates" (Fig. 2).

From about 1714 onwards negotiations were in progress for the carrying out of a scheme to erect a building to be an Inn for the judges and serjeants along the western side of Gray's Inn Walks. The scheme, after some years' correspondence and negotiations, fell through for some unexplained reason. On part of this site, at any rate, Raymond Buildings were erected in 1829.

On July 25th, 1755, without any assigned reason, but probably because of the ruinous condition of the seat or summer-house, the mount was ordered by the Bench to be taken away. In addition, various other alterations were directed to be made to the Walks.

Charles Lamb, in "Essays of Elia," says: "I think it is now better than 25 years ago, that walking in the gardens of Gray's Inn—they were then finer than they are now—the accursed Verulam Buildings had not encroached upon all the east side of them, cutting out delicate green crannies and shouldering away one of two of the stately alcoves of the terrace. The survivor stands, gaping and relationless, as if it remembered its brother. They are still the best gardens of any of the Inns of Court—my beloved Temple not forgotten,—have the gravest character, their aspect being altogether reverend and law breathing." The raised walks (Fig. 7) were of artificial creation; their nature is such as to give rise to various problems as to their origin and the reasons for the shape they take. The gardens have been



14.—SIR GILES GILBERT-SCOTT'S STUDY, GRAY'S INN SQUARE



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15.—THE HOLKER LIBRARY

"Country Life"

famous for the various birds which frequented them, and had at one period a rookery.

#### THE LIBRARY

The earliest reference to Gray's Inn library appears to be in the Will of Robert Chaloner of Stanley, Lent Reader in 1522, who, by his Will, dated July 7th, 1555, directed that all his law books were to be conveyed to his cousin R. Nowell at Gray's Inn "and then xls. in moneye to be delyvered unto the said R. Nowell, to th' entent that he maie by cheines fasten so manye of them in the Library at Grauisin as he shall think conveiente . . ." But the earliest mention in the known Inn records now in existence is in 1568, when there is a tyler's account for work done on "the lyberary." From 1571 onwards there are Pension Orders requiring candidates for the degree of utter-barrister to perform exercises at the "skreen of the Library." At this time the library was situated on the same floor in the same building as that wherein the Bacons lived in succession, father and son, which was on the site now occupied by No. 1, Gray's Inn Square. Moots and other meetings were regularly held in the room. The deed chest was kept there. The accounts show that from 1585 onwards books were sometimes purchased, though frequently not legal ones. It appears that the Inn's members during the first half of the seventeenth century took a considerable concern in the library and by various donations considerably increased its contents. Heavy fines were inflicted on members refusing to read. The readings were one of the important methods of and elements in the legal education at this time and before. The call to be Reader was in general the method of going to the Bench, and securing a "voice" in Pension.

In 1684 a fire occurred in the library building and seriously

damaged the whole premises and probably destroyed some of the Inn's oldest records. The accounts from 1684-86 show that over £200 was spent on re-building and re-furnishing the library, the staircase to which was to be "a gracefull staires, without flying staires," and of that sum no less than £90 was paid to "Blundell the Joyner pro the Lybary."

The library became during the eighteenth century a more important institution than ever before. Up to that time the number of books were few and the place generally locked up. On June 5th, 1725, Pension ordered that "a publick library be sett up and kept open for ye use of ye Society and that a Library Keeper shall be appointed." About 1740 the number of volumes appears not to have exceeded 2,000, as compared with 326 volumes in 1689. From 1760 onwards the expenditure by Pension on the purchase of books tended to expansion and continuity. In 1789 the books and MSS. were removed from the then library premises to new premises on the first floor, lying between the Hall and chapel, facing north, and now known as the North Library, which was adequate for the Society's needs for fifty years to come. In 1840-42 the buildings on the north side of Holborn Court, east of the Hall, formerly known as Denny's and Finch's Buildings respectively, but then known as Nos. 8 and 9, South Square, were demolished and replaced by the buildings now standing on that site. On the first floors were made the parts of the library now known as the Benchers' and Middle Libraries. In 1884 a further addition in the form of the East Library and a corridor were built. In 1927-29 the buildings then standing on the site of No. 7, South Square were demolished, and the last extension, known as the Holker Library, on the first floor and the Treasury Offices on the ground floor, built in their stead from designs by Sir Edwin Cooper (Fig. 15). The library now contains some thirty-two thousand books.

## AT THE THEATRE

### THE GREATEST HAMLET?

**W**AS Forbes-Robertson a great actor? Judged by the puny standards of to-day, the answer is undeniably Yes. But what if the standard be that of Irving? The answer is that if Forbes-Robertson was a great actor, Irving was super-great. And since I decline to use the language of the films, I must conclude that Forbes-Robertson, whose passing we all regret, was an exquisite actor, but something less than a great one in the highest meaning of the term.

In her Memoirs, Ellen Terry writes: "I have seen many Hamlets—Fechter, Charles Kean, Rossi, Frederick Haas, Forbes-Robertson, and my own son, Gordon Craig, among them—but they were not in the same hemisphere! I refuse to go and see Hamlets now. I want to keep Henry Irving's fresh and clear in my memory until I die." But, says the reader, may not this be the expression of partiality on Ellen's part? Let me refer any such reader to a letter written in 1913 by C. E. Montague, the great critic of the *Manchester Guardian*, to Francis Dodd: "It's good to have seen Forbes-Robertson's Hamlet, for Heaven knows when we shall see as fine a one of its kind; though I love one like the old Irving's better—all over faults but a regular globe of passion and romance with huge subterranean caverns and flames of fire inside it." Now Montague was a great admirer of Forbes-Robertson, as everybody who knows his "Dramatic Values" must have realised, but I have often thought that that book is too little and should be supplemented. In this little book he writes, with special reference to this actor's Hamlet: "Romantic acting, like other romantic art, is adventure, almost gambling; it comes off and it seems to have found new worlds, or lit on the door of magic, or it fails and flops into grotesqueness. Classical acting like Mr. Forbes-Robertson's runs lesser risks; it may not take your breath away, or send a momentary wave of coldness across your face, or elicit whatever your special bodily signal may be of your mind's amazed and sudden surrender to some stroke of passionate genius. But there is one glory of the sun and another glory of the moon. . . . Or you might say that this art is less like that of one artist of rare gift than of a commission of artists highly accomplished; it is what they would all unite in approving, so far as it goes; it has no freakish faults; it is standardised. Or you might just take Pater's wording, and say that the principle you find ruling it is that of order in beauty as distinct from that of strangeness in beauty." In my old note-books, I find a passage with which I could choose to supplement this: "Mr. Forbes-Robertson's Hamlet has great beauty; it has not the elder Irving's demonic fire of romanticism, nor the deeps below deeps of philosophic profundity that are claimed for some of the German Hamlets; but if one had to let an exacting foreigner

judge our stage by one current Shakespearean performance this Hamlet might not be a bad choice. It has a splendid austere handsomeness of pose and gait; the figure remains in the mind, nobly silhouetted, like some spare, stalking athlete in profile on a frieze; the elocution is in the great tradition without the booming that was its risk; there is not one foolishness, ugliness, or meanness in the whole performance; and the comedy of the part—the breeding and the mordancy of the ironical passages—is as good as it can possibly be."

For myself I would say that there are two ways in which the actor may nail his Hamlet to the boards. If he be of the stupendous order he may risk the whole of him, incomprehensibilities and all; if his genius be of the gentler mould, he may cleave the Prince in twain and throw away what is from his point of view decidedly the worser part. We may take the first to have been the great Kean's way and the way of any other immoderate virtuoso. We may take it that they got over Shakespeare's carelessness in treating the madness motif for all it was worth by treating it for all they were worth. Not so much the lightning-flash as the thunder-roll. But this is not the modern way and it was not Sir Johnstone Forbes-Robertson's. Since something must be left out, it were well to leave out the ungovernable, we may imagine the actor postulating. Therefore must this Hamlet lock within his bosom the turgid, warped and perilous stuff which, said Walkley, is not Hamlet but Shakespeare. Therefore must he shed his grosser metaphors and hide that Rabelaisian cast of mind which, said the critic, is not the Prince of Denmark but his author. For this reason the Queen shall be reasoned with, not bullied. It were well, too, to shear off their ghoulishness the hero's pranks with the body of Polonius:

I'll lug the guts into the neighbour room,  
were unthinkable in the mouth of this Hamlet. The actor who lacks the power to make the spectator's heart knock at his ribs will elect subconsciously for a Hamlet which shall make no such demands. Therefore was Forbes-Robertson's Hamlet the sanest individual at Court and the least given to hysteria. The actor contrived the whole of the Get-thee-to-a-nunnery scene in exactly the same spirit in which David Garrick in the play of that name simulates drunkenness, that is, for the benefit of the spectators, in this case, eavesdroppers. There was even less of self-pity in this Dane than in the strolling actor. Here the reader may say that this is not Hamlet at all, but a shell, an abstraction, a residuum. And such, in sooth, it was—a clarification of pure exquisiteness. This was the Hamlet catalogued by Ophelia, the courtier, soldier, scholar, the "expectancy and rose of the fair state." It was above all the Hamlet of natural feeling, the whole character distillable into the single phrase "Sweet prince."

GEORGE WARRINGTON.

## BOOKS AND AUTHORS

### THREE ANCESTRESSES—A REVIEW BY EDITH OLIVIER

*Pepita*, by V. Sackville-West. (Hogarth Press, 10s. 6d.)

MISS SACKVILLE-WEST is thrice blest—or, rather, her good fortune touches three times three. To begin with, she had three romantic, impossible, and dramatically contrasted female forebears, each of whom would make a perfect subject for a book; then, she has had access to a most unusual collection of documents relating to the lives of at least two of them; and, finally, she possesses a literary gift enabling her to make the best imaginable use of her material. "Pepita" is the result.

Pepita (the sole of whose shoe makes the prettiest little paper-knife in the world) was the Spanish dancer who was for many years the mistress of Lionel Sackville-West, afterwards the second Lord Sackville. He would gladly have married her, but a previous husband stood in the way—a husband from whom she had parted after less than three months of marriage. Lionel was a diplomat. Pepita was a dancer. Their two professions whirled them from capital to capital, sometimes together, sometimes apart. In spite of quarrels and reconciliations, their existence was, for many years, often "almost domestic": they had five children, and they loved one another to the end.

Pepita, whose real name was Josefa, had a mother named Catalina, and a daughter who was christened "Victoria after the Queen of England; Josefa after herself; Dolores after her aunt and godmother; and Catalina after her grandmother"; and Miss Sackville-West wonders "if Queen Victoria had ever found herself in more incongruous company." "Incongruous" is indeed the word to describe the company to which this enchanting book introduces the reader.

Catalina came of gypsy blood, and, when the book opens, she was "peddling old clothes for a living." Her relations were sandal-makers, stevedores, fruit-sellers, dock hands, washer-women, and barbers; and, though she has only a subordinate place in the documents used by Miss Sackville-West, yet she comes vividly to life in these pages. She was a charming, untidy, affectionate, adventurous, injudicious creature; and the picture we get of her goes far to explain the characters of her daughter and granddaughter. A subsequent enquiry into the legality or otherwise of Pepita's early marriage was the occasion of an immense number of affidavits being taken from people who had known the ramshackle gipsy establishment before Pepita became famous as a dancer; and these are the documents which have fortunately come into the hands of Miss Sackville-West. They reveal a life which has seldom before been known in such detail.

Pepita's daughter had an even more astonishing career than her mother. An illegitimate child, she entertained for her father when he was Ambassador at Washington; she married the cousin who succeeded him in the Sackville peerage; she inherited an enormous fortune, and spent it irresponsibly; and, fortunately for us, she became the mother of Miss Sackville-West. Her married life was a triumph of incongruity. The Sackvilles were an ill-assorted pair. Love too often goes out by the door when only one of two partners likes draughts to come in at the window; and this was not the only point on which the Sackvilles differed. Lady Sackville was as impossible as her mother and grandmother were bound to have made her; and her daughter is not blind to this. But she writes with affection and comprehension, conveying the lovable qualities of all three women, and making from the story of their lives a most lovable book.

*A Dartmoor Village*, by Eden Phillpotts. (Watts, 5s.)

MR. EDEN PHILLPOTTS'S new book of verses deals principally with such Devon folk, racy of the soil, as all his life he has loved to portray in his novels. The book consists largely of a number of wittily rhymed epitaphs, rich in their author's broad humanity, on such local characters as a woodcutter, a parish nurse, a shoemaker, a sexton, married misers, contrasting "Reverends," a beloved doctor, and an ancient who, at ninety-eight,

" . . . heard he'd never see five score

And died of nought but disappointment."

All these individuals and more stand out, alive though dead, in this attractive chronicle of humble people

"Unmarked by all save life and love

And death and sleepless destiny."

V. H. F.

*The Royal Runaway*, by Laurence Housman. (Cape, 7s. 6d.)

ALTHOUGH it is only recently that Mr. Laurence Housman has come into the full rewards of his artistic gifts and his integrity of spirit, he has deserved them for at least twenty years. And here is a new edition of "The Royal Runaway" (sequel to "King John of Jingalo") to prove it. The book is a marvel in its foreshadowing not so much of events as of points of view that are still only a few months old in our memories. And here, too, twenty years ago, were already the smooth little bombs of irony and wit that Mr. Housman knows so well how to dispose and time on his wickedly entertaining pages. For instance: "Very few arrests were made, for when lawlessness serves the ends of those holding authority it is winked at; this is also done when to repress it would be embarrassing." No doubt to some readers "The Royal Runaway" will seem only a piece of deliciously grave funning; others will detect, beneath the enchanting glitter, the deep, far-reaching gravity.

V. H. F.

*Baghdad Sketches*, by Freya Stark. (Murray, 12s. 6d.)

BAGHDAD is a city so hopelessly entangled in people's minds with a spurious "glamour of the East," with a past legitimately glorious and falsely cinematic, that to have written about it as a living city, not as a quaint museum piece, is a real feat. Miss Freya Stark has done even better than this; she went and lived there because she liked it, and not in order to cast a patronising eye on the picturesque. Without prejudices or colour or class complexes of any sort, but with much sympathy and a genius for getting on with her neighbours, she made many pleasant friendships, and the result is a perfectly delightful book, written in one of the most crystal-clear styles of to-day. Miss Stark started by living in a tiny house in the Moslem quarter, with an Armenian servant and a Sinister Smell: the latter finally drove her out, to live with a charming Syrian family on the banks of the Tigris. From here she made expeditions to visit sheikhly families in the desert, to southern Kuwait with its ancient ships, to the forbidden tomb of Ali at Kadhimain, to the white spires of the temple of the devil-worshippers at Shaikh 'Adi.



"THE BEDOUINS . . . SMEAR THEIR HAIR WITH BUTTER"

(From "Baghdad Sketches")

But the greater part of the book is devoted to Baghdad itself—to sophisticated *harim* parties during Ramadhan, where the ladies wear shingled hair and exchange improper stories; to political conversations with a retired schoolmaster from Ba'quba, affably anti-British; to a pious but absconding boatman, and a strange Arab who saved Miss Stark from a fall into the river and turned up later, a present of fish in hand, to ask for a testimonial; to the cantankerous *mulla* who was a tailor in his spare time, and ironed away on his roof pestered by pigeons. Miss Stark has discovered and portrayed in her Baghdad friends a true civilisation of mind and manners, to which the poverty of their lives and the adolescent incivility of their political ideas have no relevance. She admits in her Foreword to some dread of what the benefits of Western civilisation will do to Baghdad; but if her portrait is a true one, this is a city which has as much to teach as to learn, and whose essential charm and dignity no Westernisation can altogether efface. J. C. F.

#### A SELECTION FOR THE LIBRARY LIST.

THE LETTERS OF TSAR NICHOLAS AND EMPRESS MARIE, edited by Edward J. Bing (Ivor Nicholson and Watson, 15s.); SEVENTY YEARS YOUNG, by Elizabeth, Countess of Fingall and Pamela Hinkson (Collins, 21s.); GERMANY AND WORLD PEACE, by Sven Hedin (Hutchinson, 15s.); SOME CANADIAN WILD FLOWERS, by The Lady Rockley (Macmillan, 6s.). Fiction: WINGED PHARAOH, by Joan Grant (Barker, 10s. 6d.); IMPERIAL CITY, by Elmer Rice (Gollancz, 10s. 6d.); TOM DICK AND HARRY, by A. Neil Lyons (Cresset Press, 7s. 6d.).

## PILLAR ROSES

### A VALUABLE GROUP FOR STRIKING DECORATIVE EFFECTS

**R**OSE growers in general are thoroughly familiar with dwarf or bush roses in beds and rose borders, and with rambling and climbing roses of varying types; but the use of the rose on pillars is not practised to anything like the extent its merits demand. At the moment, from the point of view of actual usage, pillar roses stand on about the same level as rose hedges, *i.e.*, both are employed to the full by knowledgeable rosarians and rose growers with an eye to beauty, but are seldom to be seen in the bulk of rose gardens. Yet there can be no more beautiful an addition to the charms of a garden of lovely roses than the inclusion of pillar types.

The method of display is to grow them arranged round a strong post or pillar, as it is termed. If these are of wood, as they generally are, care must be taken to use only thoroughly weathered and matured material, as otherwise, under the influence of climate, rot may set in and so weaken the pillar that the first strong wind will snap it off and bring rose and all to the ground. To replace a post under such circumstances without damaging the rose is a very difficult task, and it is far better avoided by initial care in the selection of a pillar foundation. A strong post is invariably a necessity, as a fully developed pillar rose will offer considerable resistance to the wind. The writer of these notes uses seasoned oak treated with a preservative preparation. Each post, after treatment, is allowed to weather for a year before being used, and that period will reveal any latent defect. Its point is then charred in a fire before insertion into the ground. This is an old country practice which has always been successful.

Of roses, the selection available is not large in number, but it is a particularly choice one. It is possible to induce some roses to put forth such strong growth as to form almost a great bush of good height and needing no staking whatever—some of the Bourbons will do that, and the old favourite hybrid perpetual Hugh Dickson is another—but that is hardly what is meant by pillar roses. Several different rose families are represented among this desirable group, and they are sufficiently distinctive

as to warrant inclusion on as large a scale as the expanse of garden will permit.

Climbing hybrid teas form one of the largest sections suitable for pillar use. The term "climbing" is comparative, as in most gardens they will not assume anything like the rampant habit of wichuranae, but confine themselves to about 10ft. or so. About three to four dozen of these varieties are readily obtainable. Among the best are Climbing Caroline Testout, General McArthur, Los Angeles, Lady Sylvia, Mme. Butterfly, Mrs. Aaron Ward, Mme. Abel Chatenay, Ophelia, Paul Léde (a rosy carmine with yellow shading—very effective), Emma Wright, etc., all of which are exactly similar to the dwarfs of the same name except in their tall habit. Other hybrid teas—but this time not sports, although naturally of pillar habit—include some of the most beautiful varieties of an all too small class. Allen Chandler is a very bright scarlet, resembling a splash of flame, especially when viewed on sunlit days. Another variety with equal intensity of brilliant scarlet is the fragrant Florence Haswell Veitch. The white Chastity looks well when set amid more colourful types. The Spanish-raised Mme. Gregoire Staechlin offers unusual colouring; it produces long crimson buds which open to a glistening light pink streaked with carmine. The large foliage of this rose plays an important part in acting as an effective background for the display of the lovely blooms. Souvenir de Claudius Denoyel is a sweetly scented crimson red. Its large, well formed blooms are plentifully produced; they are, perhaps, little more than semi-double, but open to reveal a glowing cup with a centre of richly dusted golden stamens. In some gardens this rose sulks for a season or two after planting, but when it does decide to forge ahead the spectacle afforded by the glowing mass, touched with gold, is ample reward for the period of waiting. Another rose of this group is the beautiful Lady Waterlow. The customary description of "salmon-blush, petals edged carmine" does scant justice to a truly lovely rose. Its blooms are very large, and open to a flattish kind of flower, a flat chalice after the style of some water lilies. A well furnished pillar of Lady Waterlow is an example of the pillar rose at its best. Fortunately, there are several excellent yellow varieties available for pillar use.

The hybrid bracteata Mermaid is somewhat slow to grow, but eventually forms a well clothed pillar. Little pruning is needed. Its foliage is a shining bronze-green; the many blooms resemble monster sulphur yellow clematis with a centre of deep yellow-brown stamens. This variety is almost continually in bloom during the summer until the frosts of autumn stay its flowering. The yellow Paul's Lemon Pillar comes into bloom fairly early in the season and produces some splendidly shaped flowers of a clear lemon shade, lightening occasionally to a white tinted lemon. It is a most desirable rose. Mrs. Arthur Curtis James is one for which space must be found. Its fragrant golden blooms are plentifully carried on stiff stems of good length, each flower being of fine form. This is one of the best yellows among pillar roses, as it is of vigorous habit and quite hardy.

In warm southern gardens, the famous yellow noisette Maréchal Niel may be treated as a pillar, but it must be emphasised that it is by way of experiment. The writer has seen two magnificent specimens so grown in a southern Cornish garden; only those who have seen the perfect yellow blooms of the Maréchal at their best know what a fine rose it can be when happily situated. The old Gloire de Dijon, still obtainable, with its large scented double buff flowers, having centres of orange, makes a good pillar when the variety is thoroughly established. It may "hang fire" for a season or so, but eventually it grows away with great freedom. The late Victorian Grüss an Teplitz, of ancestry so mixed that even to-day it is uncertain whether it should be called a hybrid tea, hybrid Bourbon, or even a hybrid perpetual of a new type, makes a pillar of dark green foliage against which the somewhat small crimson-red richly scented blooms are well displayed. It flowers freely in bunches, and is one of the best pillar roses available. The pair of thornless but very highly fragrant hybrid Bourbons, Zephyrine Drouhin, and its pink sport Kathleen Harrop,



A WELL GROWN PILLAR ROSE



RAMBLER ROSES ON THE WOODEN PILLARS OF A PERGOLA

must certainly be included in a collection of pillar roses. They are such easy doers, produce so many charming blooms over a lengthy period, and thrive with so little difficulty that they are really best considered to be ranked among the "beginner's" half-dozen selection of pillar varieties, yet are numbered among the choicest of this group. Zephyrine Drouhin is the familiar silvery rose-pink, a lovely rose; and Kathleen Harrop is similar, excepting its pink colouring. The climbing hybrid perpetual Ards Rover, now nearly forty years old, is still well worth growing. The dark crimson maroon flowers are rather stiffly made; they look most beautiful against the fine foliage of this variety.

Some growers use the not-so-rampant *wichuraianas* for pillar work, and this practice certainly has its advantages; but somehow, a pillar composed of a *wichuraiana* variety, although undoubtedly pretty and effective and very floriferous, has scarcely

the subdued beauty and dignity of a large-flowered pillar rose. Moreover, most of the large type pillar roses have the decidedly additional advantage of sweet fragrance, itself no little attraction in a garden of roses.

Pillar roses need no more care than do bedding roses. They should be planted at the same season and fed in exactly the same manner as a normal bush variety. In fact, the sole difference in treatment lies in the pruning. If pruned severely, the climbing sports may revert to the dwarf form from which they originated. It is best not to prune pillar roses the first year after planting, and then, at the end of summer, when flowering, if any, is over, to cut out any obviously spent wood, gradually training in new growth until it has completely replaced the original. Future attention lies in removing any very old wood that may be impeding the development of newer growth, and to shorten laterals in March to about three or four eyes.

W. L. C.



CLIMBING ROSES DRAPING A BRICK PILLAR



BLUSH RAMBLER AND LAVENDER

## THE LONDON GROUP AND OTHER ARTISTS

**T**HE difference between the New English Art Club and the London Group is the difference between the nineteenth century and the twentieth. Many people may still prefer the outlook of the past. It is easier to understand, more familiar, it presents no sudden shocks, and suggests no unanswerable problems. And there are many things of great beauty in the Autumn Exhibition of the New English Club's pictures by the two great masters the Club has lost during the year, Sir Charles Holmes and Henry Tonks, as well as by living members both old and young. As usual, the finest achievement is among the drawings and water-colours.

But anyone who wants to get to grips with the present state of painting in England must visit the London Group Exhibition at the New Burlington Galleries. It is an unusually coherent show, with a higher level of good painting than the London Group has presented for some time. There is no trace here of impressionism. The Group was founded just before the War, at the height of the enthusiasm aroused by Roger Fry's first exhibitions of French Post-Impressionist painting in London, and to this day the tendency among London Group artists seems to be creative rather than imitative. Colour is used without restraint, form is broadly emphasised, there is great variety in the way individual artists interpret their reaction to the visual world, and new experiments in abstract and surrealist painting are included

without producing a jarring note in the Exhibition as a whole. The outstanding works here are not by the veterans, but by the younger artists. There is a portrait of Geoffrey Whitworth by the late Roger Fry, but for all its soundness of quality it fails to stand out among the more colourful portraits by Rodrigo Moynihan and William Coldstream. Both these artists have developed a very personal style, Coldstream often painting his heads over life-size, yet in such mellow colours as to avoid any unpleasant aggressiveness.

The portrait of W. H. Auden, author of "The Ascent of F.6," is both monumental and subtle, with a quiet, absorbed expression which makes it natural and restful. There is an excellent portrait of Mrs. James Gerstley, by Edward Wolfe, and a sensitive interpretation of a schoolboy by E. Maurice Feild. Edward Wolfe has also painted a joyous landscape, "Spring," and a very decorative view of Laugherne Castle, the home

of Richard Hughes, author of "High Wind in Jamaica." For sensitiveness to beauty of colour no artist in the Group equals Ivon Hitchens, whose "Sun Bather," "Composition" and "Summer Day" reveal their perfection only by degrees. Some painters go even further than that in simplification. "Red Cliff," by Graham Sutherland, is interesting in this respect, yet it has more pictorial significance than the pure abstractions exhibited on the staircase. Non-representational shapes lend themselves, on the whole, better to sculpture than painting, and the London



THE BLACK BULL, BY RAYMOND COXON



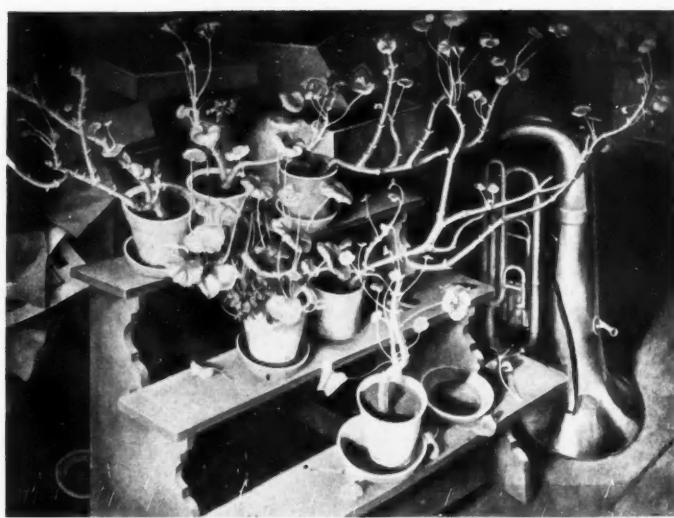
ACROBATS AWAITING THEIR TURN  
In Glyn Philpot's Exhibition at the Redfern Gallery



W. H. AUDEN, BY WILLIAM COLDSTREAM  
This and the picture above are in the London Group Exhibition

Group includes some beautiful works by Alan Durst, Richard Bedford and Gertrude Hermes. Adrian Allinson came across the subject of "Attic Life," exactly as he painted it, in a Swiss chalet where the inhabitants had put not only their summer geraniums but also the instrument the owner played in the village band in summer, to hibernate in the same attic. Mention must also be made of the "White Village," by Ethel Walker; and two sea pieces, by James Fitton.

The autumn season brings many individual shows, among which the collection of recent paintings by Glyn Philpot at the Redfern Gallery presents great interest. His colouring combines austerity with delicate charm, his forms are simple almost to the point of angularity, and his themes include figure compositions, flowers and landscapes. Negroes, acrobats and dancers are his favourite models, and he paints them with a knowledge of structure



"ATTIC LIFE," BY ADRIAN ALLINSON  
In the London Group at the New Burlington Galleries

a delightful collection of paintings, paintings of a very different kind, rather child-like and naïve, but undoubtedly stimulating, by Lelia Caetani.

M.C.

developed by his occasional essays in sculpture. The effect is sometimes that of a tinted drawing, sometimes almost that of a flat pattern.

Colour used freely, illogically sometimes, is the only interest of the paintings by Nijinsky exhibited at the Storran Gallery at their new address, 5, Albany Court Yard. The exhibition is held in aid of the Nijinsky Fund, and will arouse melancholy recollections for those who can remember his triumph in the Russian Ballet before the War.

At the Fine Art Society there is an exhibition of portraits, landscapes and flower pieces, by Flora Lion; at Colnaghi's, a collection of aquatints, etchings and other engravings, by Sidney Lee, mostly of architectural subjects; and at Lefèvre's, by Frances Hodgkins, and

## GOLF BY BERNARD DARWIN TO BE LEFT UNSAID

A FRIEND of mine has written to me suggesting a subject for an article. I am extremely grateful, and yet he has made me feel uncomfortable. It is the same sensation from which we occasionally suffer in reading a novel. In the novelist's account of the weaknesses, follies, vanities and meannesses of a particular character we see a reflection of our own, till we almost come morbidly to wonder whether that eminent writer, although in fact he has neither seen nor heard of us, has intended to pillory us. In short, we assume the cap because we think it fits. This friend of mine proposes an article on the things we ought not to say to our adversary at golf—the things that make us furious when he says them to us. He gives several excellent samples of crime, and I am dreadfully conscious that at some time or other I must have committed them all. It is such a long time since he and I have met on a golf course that I imagine I cannot have said all these reprehensible things to him; I may even hope I said none of them, but conscience has made a coward of me.

I will, however, be brave and give what is, perhaps, his choicest, his most maddening example. It consists in the simple words: "You let me off that time." Only six words of a syllable apiece, but have we not all felt at times that they would be sufficient to reduce a charge of murder to one of manslaughter? Might not the verdict, indeed, be one of justifiable homicide? A distinguished professor, who played regularly with an opponent generally deemed exasperating, was once asked: "Do you like playing with So-and-so?" He answered: "When I play with So-and-so I always leave my niblick behind." I am convinced that So-and-so must often have said to him: "You let me off that time." Alas! I must add that I am convinced I have said it myself. It is not said with any deliberately evil intent. It has passed the barrier of the teeth before we know what we have done. It springs, as a rule, from pure ecstasy of relief at seeing the enemy take three putts when he had two for the hole. Pure humility and a sense of wondering in getting a half may even be the still more innocent cause, but the other fellow does not pause to consider why we said it. He is sufficiently annoyed with himself already, and our words are the last straw; he wants to kill us, and he is right.

Another of my friend's samples is, à propos of a gross fozzle from the tee: "That's not one of your best," or, alternatively: "I've seen you do better than that." I remember that Mr. John Low, in "Concerning Golf," gives another version—from the receiver of strokes to the giver: "That's hardly scratch form." Here again the words may be purely evidence of humility; they may even be meant indirectly to flatter, but they "get there all the same"—on the raw. Yet another is: "You've followed my bad example." There are few things in golf harder to bear than to see the enemy go into a bunker in the odd, to know that we have got him if we make any sort of respectable stroke, and then to go plump into the very same bunker in the like. Not only are we furious over our own imbecility, but we have a conviction that the

Fates will not forgive us, and that his ball will be nicely teed up on a sandy pinnacle, while ours reposes at the bottom of a foot-mark. If at such a moment he says to us—but I cannot write down the horrid words again. If he even says: "That's a very deceitful little bunker. It's curious how often it catches one. I think the ground draws into it," we are strangely uninterested in his views. His obvious duty is to say nothing at all.

That is beyond doubt the best and simplest rule. *Nil nisi bonum* should be our motto. We may, in moderation, praise our adversary's strokes, though we are not bound to do so, and, indeed, a parrot cry of "Good shot" can be a great nuisance. It is not, incidentally, so bad as a monotonous "Well tried" from our partner in a foursome, especially when we know that what he really means is: "It is impossible to put this confounded fellow near enough for him to hole it." Any kind of criticism of an opponent's play is doubtless better left unspoken, although circumstances do alter cases. To say: "Your head came bang up" or "You're swinging like greased lightning" is nearly always maddening, because such comments do nothing to help. When a man is missing the ball he generally does swing too fast and take his eye off the ball: he knows it himself, and feels the criticism to be purely destructive as well as infuriating. On the other hand, it may be the part of a true Christian to tell a man that his feet have got into the wrong place and that he is aiming to mid-on or cover-point. That is constructive criticism. Yet we had better be very sure how the advice will be taken before we give it, and from a sordidly commercial point of view we had better not give it until we are dormy.

My friend adds at the end of his letter: "It is not so much what is said on these occasions, but the knowledge that it will be said, that drives the wretched rabbit nearly frantic," and I don't know why he confines this truth to rabbits. Be the victim's handicap what it may, he does not like to be told: "You have that for the half," just as he is settling down to a nasty five-footer and is perfectly aware of the score; he is made fretful and distraught by the knowledge that it will be said. It is on the putting green that these remarks can be most lethal. It is on the putting green, if ever and anywhere, that we are justified in believing that the other man does it of malice aforethought. I recall a certain championship in which A had an almost absurdly short putt for the match on the home green, and B is alleged to have said to him: "I should like to give you that, but I'm afraid I can't," and A missed the putt. Now, I know the B of that story, and I believe him to be an honest man, incapable of doing such a thing deliberately: but I can hardly expect the reader, without my knowledge, to believe it. I fancy he spoke in the excitement of the moment, but there can be no sort of doubt that it was a criminal thing to do.

Finally, here is one remark that goads me to particular fury, though it ought not. Suppose that I complain—of course, I ought not—of having taken five to a simple four hole and suppose my adversary says soothingly: "After all, it's a Bogey five," then I see red indeed.

## CORRESPONDENCE



ROMAN FONT AT COWLAM



THE CIRCULAR FONT AT NORTH GRIMSTON



A TWELFTH CENTURY FONT AT REIGHTON, NEAR BRIDLINGTON

## SOME SPLENDID BAPTISMAL FONTS IN YORKSHIRE WOLDS CHURCHES

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."  
SIR,—The achievements of thirteenth century church builders in the East Riding are generally held in high esteem. The chief glory of the churches in this part of England are their baptismal fonts, of which a good proportion, probably not fewer than forty, are survivals of the Norman and transition periods. The finest examples are in a group of four churches in the neighbourhood of Sledmere—Cottam, Cowlam, Kirkburn, and North Grimston—and experts state that for ornamentation and interest they are probably unmatched in any other area of similar size in the kingdom. The illustrations of those at Cowlam and North Grimston are representative of the style of the series.

The magnificent sculptured Norman font of the small new church (approached through a farmyard) at Cowlam is divided into panels lacking uniformity. The subjects of the sculptures are: (1) The Temptation of Adam and Eve; (2) The Massacre of the Innocents—a subject believed to occur on only one other English font; (3) The Adoration of the Magi; to the seated Virgin (holding a lily), with the Child on her knee, the Wise Men bring their offerings; all are crowned, a feature believed unknown before the twelfth century. (4) A bishop with crozier. (5) Two wrestlers, probably Jacob with the angel at Peniel, though some suggest it may represent the zodiacal sign of the Gemini twins. As with many other old fonts elsewhere, this fine specimen of the art of the Norman sculptors was, some years ago, rescued from the neighbouring fields.

Round the circular font at North Grimston, large enough for complete immersion, the rudely sculptured carvings show (1) a representation of the Last Supper occupying almost three-quarters of the surface. (2) The Descent from the Cross, said to be unique on fonts. (3) A figure, believed to be St. Nicholas, the patron saint of the church. It has been pointed out that not only in the form, but the heavy roll moulding round the rim and also the sculptured ornamentation this font strikingly resembles some ninth century baptismal fonts in Italy, the result, it is conjectured, of early co-working of Italian and English ecclesiastics.

Still another East Riding font, almost unique of its kind, square, with a shaft at each corner surmounted by a scalloped capital, its faces filled with rich diaper work, is the most

interesting feature of the church at Reighton, a small edifice near Bridlington, paved with pebbles from the seashore. This example of twelfth century workmanship is very reminiscent in shape and height of a Roman altar, the only difference being that whereas the altar is oblong the font is square. Perhaps this brief note on these fine examples of East Riding fonts will indicate to some extent the skill of the craftsmen of the eleventh and twelfth centuries.—HAROLD GRAINGER.

## RIVERS MANIFOLD AND DOVE

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."  
SIR,—COUNTRY LIFE of October 30th, in a letter and photograph, draws renewed attention to one of the loveliest valleys of North Staffordshire, with the footpath which now supersedes the Manifold Light Railway that until recently connected the villages of Waterhouses and Hulme End. Besides the best-known features, such as Thor's Cave and Darfur Crags, the district contains prehistoric remains of no little interest. As regards the reference to "the parallel valley of Dovedale, Derbyshire," I wish, as a man born in Staffordshire, to enter a *caveat* against the too common error into which your correspondent, Mr. Harrison, has fallen. Allow me to state that from near its source the River Dove is the boundary dividing the counties of Stafford and Derby for upwards of forty miles, until it falls into Trent near Burton.

For the pedestrian, leaving the Manifold footpath at Hulme End, a short walk will bring him to the Dove in one of its most beautiful reaches, Beresford Dale, immortalised in "The Compleat Angler" of Izaak Walton and Charles Cotton. Here lay Cotton's home, Beresford Hall, and here he built "my poor Fishing-house, my seat's best grace," which, like the site of the Hall (now, alas! pulled

down), stands on the Staffordshire bank of the river.—HERBERT HANKINSON.

## VILLAGES AND HOUSING

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."  
SIR,—I am afraid that many of your readers will consider that your contributor, Mr. B. S. Townroe, is rather too complacent in some of his conclusions on the subject of the fate of old cottages under slum clearance.

Apparently he thinks that our picturesque old buildings are adequately protected by that clause in the Housing Act which enjoins local authorities to preserve works of architectural, historic, or artistic interest. But is there any single instance of a local authority observing that clause, except under pressure of the public outcry and protest which a clearance scheme frequently invokes? Mr. Townroe mentions Whitby and St. Ives, and gives their respective local councils the credit for preserving the picturesque aspect of these places. Is it not a fact that in both cases the council's original schemes were for complete destruction, and it was only the public indignation aroused by these proposals that forced them to revise their plans and preserve something of the old beauty? Mr. Townroe shows examples of new council houses at Folkestone, which are described as skilfully built in harmony with their surroundings. To my mind, nothing could be more out of keeping with the character of an old fishing village: they might just as well be villas in a London suburb, inhabited by City clerks. No doubt they are hygienic and labour-saving, but their self-conscious exteriors are worlds away from the unpretentious and subtle charm of the buildings they displace.

Town councillors are business men, and naturally regard slum clearance in a strictly practical light. It is only by "featuring" condemned cottages like film stars, in the Press, that local authorities can be made to

take a wider view of their responsibilities, and, frankly, Mr. Townroe's article does nothing to assure me otherwise.—G. E. MOODEY.

## THE HIGHEST CORNFIELDS

TO THE EDITOR.  
SIR,—This photograph shows the village of Findelen in Switzerland, where are found the highest cornfields in all Europe. The little fields lie at a height of over 7,000ft., on the mountains above Zermatt, and stretch along the hillsides almost to the great Findelen Glacier, which has its source in the snows of the 13,642 ft. high Strahlhorn, seen in the background.

The corn grown is rye, and when I was at Findelen, in late August, the fields were nearly ripe.—ANNETTE KEYS.



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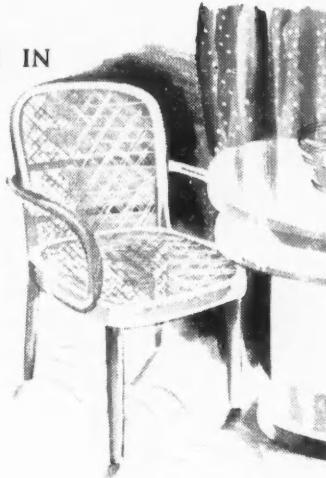
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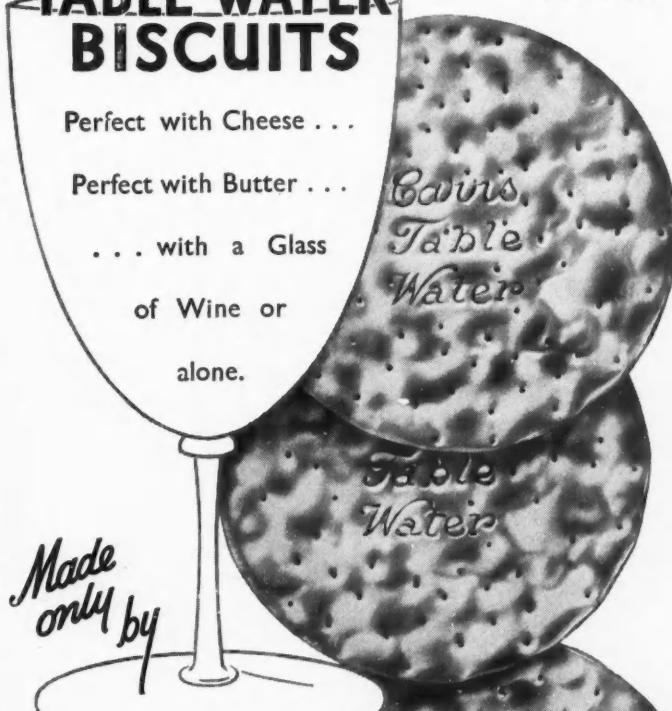
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**A CATCH BROUGHT IN  
BY THE TIDE**

TO THE EDITOR

SIR,—Many of your readers will be interested in the enclosed photograph of a most unusual scene at St. Ives, Cornwall.

The most enthusiastic angler could hardly hope for such a haul as this, when, one morning in August, the beach was strewn with mackerel. The fishermen's nets burst, and the tide brought in the catch. Horses and carts were employed for two days to remove the fish.—F. A. SHUTT.

**SHOOTING A PANTHER**

TO THE EDITOR

SIR,—I hope you may care to publish this account of the shooting of a panther, which came to me in a letter from my son Eric Marsh, at Puri, Orissa, India.

"I got a message at 6 a.m. from Ramgarh that a large panther had mauled a woman and killed a cow, and, on being chased by the villagers *en masse*, had taken refuge in an empty hut, the door of which it found open, after jumping a small mud wall in front of it. The villagers had blocked up the two windows.

"I went up at once by motor trolley, and found the hut surrounded by the villagers, armed with choppers, spears, sticks, etc. As the door of the hut opened inwards, this could not be closed without practically entering the hut, which latter was obviously to be avoided. The plan of action was to shoot the panther from the roof, but not before blocking up its exit from the hut. The doorway was effectively blocked up by means of corrugated iron sheeting placed vertically against the opening and jammed tightly against it by means of bullocks (thick wooden posts), these materials being fortunately available from a level crossing gate-lodge near by which we had recently repaired. Before the corrugated iron sheetings were properly fixed into position, the panther was heard to move inside the hut, which resulted in a stampede of the onlookers from around the hut towards the station buildings, leaving me on top of the roof, where I had taken up my position, loaded rifle in hand, in case the panther should break out.

"Although the panther could have crashed easily through the obstruction, he did not do so, luckily, but settled down again and remained quietly inside.

"After a few minutes, back came the crowd, and more bullocks were placed into position, securing the sheeting against the opening. The roof was of the usual type used in Indian villages, i.e., of half-round country-made tiles on a split-bamboo interlaced framing. I removed sufficient of the tiles and opened the framing under these, enough to give me a good view, and, lying on my tummy, I looked through. There was the panther lying on its side, looking up at me. A lovely creature, it did not even wince, but looked at me with a confident expression, as much as to say: 'What are you doing up there? Be careful, and don't annoy me.' I was only just over 6 ft. above it. Indian huts have very low roofs, but I was comparatively safe, as the interlaced bamboo framing on these roofs is amazingly strong, especially with the weight of tiles on top in addition.

"Its eyes were glorious, and I shall never forget them—large, alert, and of light greenish grey colour. Its face was magnificent, 'game' to a degree, and radiated power—it seemed almost wrong to destroy it, though I was boiling over with impatience to shoot it. I pushed my rifle through the gap in the roof framing, and killed it instantly, as the bullet passed through the centre of its right ear and went out just



THE BEACH STREWN WITH MACKEREL

below its left eye. It was then dragged out and, amid much jubilation on the part of the villagers, was placed on my motor trolley and taken back by me."—VIOLET MARSH.

**MOUNTED ON A BULL**

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—Most of your readers will, I feel sure, be surprised to learn that at least one bull is



"A PROUD RIDER ON SO PROUD A BACK"

ridden almost every day in this country. The accompanying photograph shows a young Guernsey bull which was bred by Sir Anthony Wingfield on his estate at Ampthill, Bedfordshire. From long experience, Sir Anthony informed me, he has found that bulls keep in better condition when they get more exercise than can be obtained on a "lead." Under old methods they get too fat and heavy.

This fine animal was, a few months ago, broken in to bridle and saddle, and is given regular daily exercise by the stockman in charge. He is quite docile, and will even allow strangers to mount him. As Vice-President of the

Zoological Society Sir Anthony has naturally long been interested in all animals, etc., and the favourable results of his extended experiments in the treatment of bulls prove the advantage of sometimes breaking away from established usage.—JOHN LEA.

**THE WICKED OWL**

TO THE EDITOR

SIR,—It is common knowledge the damage wood-pigeons do to farmers, and the way they rob pheasant food.

One evening, in my garden, I disturbed a brown owl. On examining what it was feeding on I found it was a young wood-pigeon about old enough to leave the nest. A relative of mine had this year a wood-pigeon's nest in a tree close to a window. Just as the young ones were leaving the nest they disappeared. She had reason to believe they had been taken by owls. So I have a good word for owls.—C. T. G.

[The tawny or brown owl is not above taking "feather" now and again. Our correspondent is probably correct in his belief that it was an owl which took the two young wood-pigeons.—ED.]

**THE P.M.G. OF NIUAFOOU**

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—How many of the readers of COUNTRY LIFE have heard of the "Tin Can Mail"? It is quite unusual. Berne knows nothing of it, nor St.

Martin's-le-Grand. Nevertheless, it does precariously deliver letters to their addressees.

Niuafou is a small Pacific island belonging to the Tonga group. It is entirely surrounded by reefs, and anything destined for the island has to be floated ashore. It is populated by a number of Tongan islanders, one white man, and an amplitude of pigs. The white man's name is Q'iensell—he is of German extraction—and he is the originator, controller, and postmaster-general (unpaid) of the Tin Can Mail. The procedure is as follows: The good ship *Cutty Sark*, let us say, finds itself close to the island. The skipper would like to let his wife in Birkenhead know that he is quite well, thank you, but realises that it may be many weeks before he again touches at a port that has postal facilities. He accordingly writes his letter, stamps it with a Tonga stamp if he has one, or encloses the price of one if he hasn't, puts it in an hermetically sealed tobacco tin, and throws it overboard. The current quickly carries it to the Niuafou reefs, where Mr. Q'iensell's native postmen are on the look-out (looking-out is 95 per cent. of all the Niuafou islanders have to do). Mr. Q'iensell opens the tin, stamps it in the manner indicated in the accompanying photograph, adds a postage stamp if necessary, and seals it up again in another tin can. This can is taken to the other side of the island, where the current carries away from the shore, and when a ship is seen to be passing is dropped into the water again, the ship being notified by wireless (also operated by Mr. Q'iensell) to look out for it. The letter in its tin can may be picked up at once or it may float about the Pacific Ocean for a considerable time. When picked up it is duly posted by the ship that retrieves it at the next port of call where there is a proper post.

The letter here illustrated was thrown into the sea on August 7th, 1936, and was delivered in Auckland, N.Z., on September 9th. It may be added that for all the services rendered in connection with the Tin Can Mail no charge is made. That is greatly to the credit of Niuafou; but I cannot help thinking that the Tonga authorities have overlooked a good bet in not making Mr. Q'iensell a postmaster in addition to his other duties, and getting out a special series of Niuafou Coronation stamps to sell to the philatelists.—C. H. B.



# This England . . .



Stone circle at Castle Rigg—Nr. Keswick

RESPONSIBILITY for these ancient monuments has been fathered variously upon Druids, Celts and Neolithic man—with what truth we cannot say and the defendants cannot tell. It is even held by some—who doubtless have no sculptors in the family—that the modern commemorative statue is a lineal descendant of this prehistoric habit. Ribald or no, there is a sort of truth in this, in the sense that we in England have a gift for perpetuating what we hold to be memorable or good. The Great Age of English brewing was not yesterday—but the greatest brew is still among us. The respectful silence in which you view your first cromlech has something of the same quality as that which follows your first Worthington upon a thirsty hour.



## A SCOUTING CELEBRATION— LORD & LADY BADEN-POWELL'S SILVER WEDDING



LORD BADEN-POWELL AS  
CHIEF SCOUT AND—

In 1929 the Scouts of the world again pooled their pennies, and a present of a motor car and caravan was made, the presentation taking place at Arrowe Park, Birkenhead, during the wonderful Jamboree there to celebrate the twenty-first anniversary of Scouting.

And now the Scouts and Guides, Wolf Cubs and Brownies all over the world have subscribed to a silver-wedding present, the Scouts and Guides each contributing a penny, the Wolf Cubs and Brownies a halfpenny, and all other ranks a shilling. At a family party in London the gifts were unveiled by the Princess Royal, President of the Girl Guides' Association. The Princess Royal spoke of "the great comradeship" which had characterised the life of the Chief Scout and Chief Guide both at home and on their oversea voyages, and said that these presents were a token of the admiration, devotion and gratitude of members of the movement. She then presented a cheque for over £2,600, which Lord Somers, Deputy Chief Scout, had described as the residue of the gift after the presents had been purchased, and had suggested should be used for such purposes as the two Chiefs felt best—"perhaps for some of those domestic wants that are always felt in a household, such as the provision of a toothbrush." But everyone knows that the money will be used in some way for the good of Scouting and Guiding.

The Chief Scout, replying to the toast of "The Bride and Bridegroom," asked the company to remember that he and the Chief Guide were only the "suggesters" of the movement, credit for which must go to those who had worked with enthusiasm, love and co-operation, which were divinely inspired, so that it was "to God that we must render thanks." He said that he had had "love and good luck" throughout his life. In his first life as a soldier he had loved his work and his men; and then he had discovered the power of love and of "discipline from within." When he had finished his Army career, "ten years too young to get a pension," he had started his second life when "Olave took me in hand." He described how he saw Lady Baden-Powell for the second time on a boat going to America and said to himself: "That is the same girl I saw two years ago outside Knightsbridge

**I**ONCE subscribed a penny towards a wedding present. It was in 1912; the occasion, the marriage of the Chief Scout, Sir Robert Baden-Powell (now Lord Baden-Powell of Gilwell), to Miss Olave Soames. My penny went into a huge pool, for every single Scout of the thousands in the Boy Scout movement at that time contributed a penny, and there were enough pennies to purchase a motor car—an expensive luxury in those days—as a wedding gift. The wedding took place on October 31st—and please note the date.

"B.-P.'s" birthday is February 22nd—he will be eighty-one next February—and, by a curious coincidence, the birthday of his wife falls on the same day. To carry on this chain of coincidence, their son Peter was born exactly one year after their marriage, to the very day—October 31st, 1913.

The Chief Scout's marriage has been described as his greatest stroke of genius, and those who enjoy the privilege of the friendship of this eternally happy couple can most heartily endorse this statement.

With the Boy Scout movement growing apace and girls clamouring to be Scouts like their brothers, the Chief Scout needed a helping hand in what threatened to be an overwhelming task. He found that helping hand—in his wife. At the time of their marriage, the Girl Guides were in an embryo state, and it is noteworthy that Lady Baden-Powell started, as it were, at the bottom, and won for herself, by dogged hard work, great charm and tact, the title of Chief Guide.



—COLONEL OF THE  
13/18th ROYAL HUSSARS

Barracks." (He has often told how he recognised her from the way she walked, and that when he met her and discovered that she had little puffs under her eyes he knew that he had found the one person for his wife. The little puffs under the eyes he has explained as indicating that she had a jolly disposition and a grand sense of humour.)

He went on to say that during their married life they had only one disagreement—"she likes spaniels and I like terriers": but they compromised by having both.

The visitor to their lovely home at Bentley in Hampshire sees on every hand evidence of the happiness of this wonderful couple. They live the simple life, and every day is a busy day. I remember going there one day to discuss with Lady Baden-Powell the question of some illustrations for a book of travels she had just written. We spent a whole morning going through the very beautiful collection of albums recording their visits to places in all parts of the world, albums that are rich with sketches and paintings by the Chief Scout—who, as most people know, is an accomplished artist. Having completed our task, we had lunch and afterwards went to the Chief Guide's own room, where she entertained me until it was time for me to leave to catch a train; and while she talked she busied herself darning the Chief Scout's stockings—and more exquisite darning I never wish to see!

During the recent Jamboree in Holland I was one of a party which included the Hon. Heather Baden-Powell, the Chief's eldest daughter. Someone asked the rather tactless question as to how much younger her mother was than her father. She made the brilliant answer that "daddy is by far the youngest member of the family." And that is undoubtedly true in regard to spirit and outlook, as it is untrue in point of years. Since those memorable days in Mafeking, when a handful of boys, formed into a unit of cadets, showed the future Chief Scout what boys are capable of when given responsibility, his life has been devoted to the service of the young, and in that service he has captured eternal youth. At this present time he is preparing for another journey across the seas to visit more of his Scouts. F. HAYDN DIMMOCK.



A SILVER WEDDING PRESENT TO THE CHIEF SCOUT AND CHIEF GUIDE FROM SCOUTS AND GUIDES OF THE WORLD



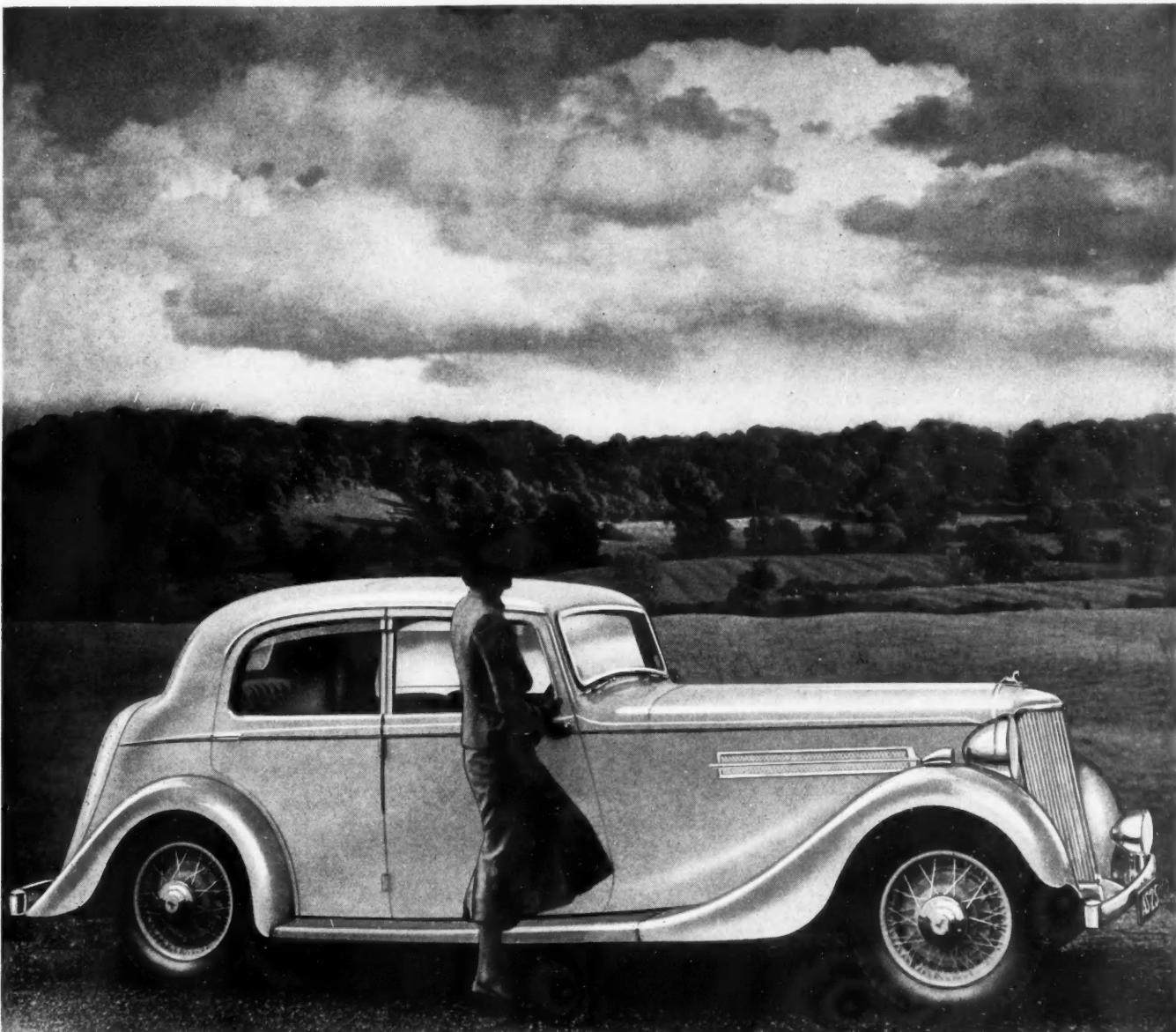
LORD AND LADY BADEN-POWELL  
AT HOME

Nov. 13th, 1937.

C O U N T R Y   L I F E

xxvii.

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## AGRICULTURAL NOTES

### THE REARING OF YOUNG CATTLE

**T**HIS is a problem which has a very close interest for many engaged in agriculture at the present time, and in view of its significance it is important that one should face up to all the associated factors which make for success in this work.

The rearing of calves and store stock generally is regarded by many people simply as dragging up animals as cheaply as possible; but in reality there are deeper considerations than the single question of price. The object of rearing is a two-fold one. On the one side there is the desire to produce heifers for breeding purposes, and on the other there is the production of stores to satisfy the feeding markets. Whether the two markets demand the same methods of rearing depends on circumstances. If cheapness is the criterion by which rearing is compared, then there is no necessity for observing differences in the methods adopted for the two classes of stock. Under the cheapest methods of rearing, under which animals can be "dragged up," the cattle will reach maturity in a misshapen form, usually associated with flat sides and "pot" bellies and no particular conformational merits. This is of greater significance for the animal destined for beef than for the dairy herd. Thus research work at Cambridge has shown that if one is anxious to produce a good type of store beast for fattening purposes, the rearing process matters greatly and indeed has a great influence upon the mature type. No matter how liberal the subsequent feeding may be, one cannot expect the evils caused by a low plane of nutrition in calf-hood to be eliminated when the beast reaches the age of two or two and a half years old. It is possible that if breeding and milking is the ultimate aim, these objects can be affected adversely by the adoption of too high a plane of nutrition in calf-hood. The problem is one of assessing the object in view and making the rearing process coincide.

#### THE IMPORTANCE OF NUTRITION

It is essential to recognise that proper nutrition in the early stages of life has the most marked influence on conformation, and that this influence may be as great as the value of good breeding itself. The early pioneers of livestock improvement were among the first to appreciate this fact, for it became a marked feature of the new and improved methods of husbandry in the eighteenth century that a wider choice of crops gave rise to better livestock almost as a matter of course, and as a result the selection of good stock became simplified. Many are beginning to realise this once again by reason of the operations of the Bull Licensing Act. It is not sufficient that the stock bull should be bred on the most desirable lines in respect of ancestry and performance. He must also be reared in such a manner as will satisfy the Livestock Officer that he is as handsome as his pedigree. An agricultural writer in a contemporary recently pointed to the lack of finish associated with many of the bulls sold at a recent sale, and it was hinted that this lack of finish handicapped the bulls by accentuating their bad points. This does much to suggest, however, that some breeders are in the habit of overfeeding bulls in order to hide their weaknesses, and as such the practice is not to be commended if those who can only see perfection in fat are misled in their selection of new "blood." There may be no alternative, however, open to the producer of bulls for sale, in the light of bull licensing, and we are thus getting a new appreciation of type as distinct from family performance. This can be looked at from more points of view than one. Very often the bull breeder is asked to spend a lot of money just to gratify the popular demand of seeing a well grown and well fleshed animal. Whether it is really economic in the long run is very doubtful.

There is, again, the problem of health. Some breeders of dairy cattle suggest that a plain upbringing for calves and young cattle will promote healthier constitutions than undue forcing. Again there is something in this; but the index of correct condition is very difficult to define. Actually the object in view should be to grow animals without piling on unwanted flesh. Patchy dairy cows are usually the fruits of a too liberal diet in the young stages of growth. Similarly it is a fallacy to suppose that good health is only associated with the well fleshed beast. Those who have had considerable experience of the tuberculin test believe

in that degree of fitness which is midway between lean and half-fat, with the preference placed on the leaner condition.

#### CAN SOMETHING BE SAID FOR WEEDS?

In a recent letter to *The Times* a correspondent startled the agricultural world by suggesting that weeds serve a more useful purpose than is generally supposed. It is, perhaps, necessary to examine this question in the full light of all the available facts. It is a very old axiom that a weed is a plant out of place, and this, indeed, is more often true than not, though not even the most indulgent of us can find a really serious agricultural use for many of the weeds which cause the average farmer so much concern and expense. The case against weeds is so well supported in the general experience of farming that it might almost seem unnecessary to state it. The most serious objection is that weeds occupy ground in competition with a crop that has been sown, and therefore reduce the output per acre of true crop.

This is due to the competition for the available plant food in the soil, as well as the competition for the light above the surface of the soil. Arising out of this well recognised fact is the economic point that farmers are put to considerable expense in exterminating weeds. It is sometimes suggested that the operations performed by the farmer to control weed growth are of great value apart from the action on the weed population, especially in the matter of making a larger supply of plant food available by reason of more thorough cultivations, and by accidentally mulching the surface of the soil in summer when inter-row culture is practised among growing crops, thereby conserving moisture. Some of the recent cultivation experiments at Rothamsted, however, suggest that too much importance can be attached to these cultivations, and if this is so, then the presence of weeds is still more undesirable. Further objections to weeds arise from the tendency of some weeds to harbour fungoid and insect pests.

The possible advantages that belong to weeds are best realised during the autumn and spring, when ground is not occupied by a recognised crop. Thus autumn cultivations, after harvest has been completed, give rise to a prolific germination of weed seeds on most soils, and these can actually be a source of fertility in that they prevent a loss of soil nutrients and, in addition, supply valuable organic matter for ploughing under. Perhaps one of the most remarkable things about weeds is that, even on the best-managed farms, the soil always seems able to contribute its regular quota year after year, which points to a well recognised fact that weed seeds have the capacity for lying dormant in soil for a considerable time. One hopes, however, that weeds will continue to be recognised as a pest of good farming, in spite of their possible virtues, for there is nothing that is more calculated to disturb the peace of mind of the good farmer than neighbours with dirty land and hedgerows.

#### THE ESTABLISHMENT AND CARE OF FINE TURF

This is the title of a very interesting and helpful book by Dr. David Clouston, who is the Lecturer in Agricultural Botany at the North of Scotland College of Agriculture. Fortunately, we know a great deal more about the production and maintenance of turf since the subject became the study of scientists, and it is because of this fact that those who are responsible for the upkeep of sports grounds must be possessed of this modern knowledge, while it is equally essential for those who pride themselves on those smaller areas of grass turf that are associated with ordinary gardens. Dr. Clouston in his book therefore appeals to a wide field of readers, and he has prepared in a very condensed and helpful form a work that once read will be frequently studied by those whose interests are associated with turf. The causes of turf deterioration are many, but such points as soil impoverishment, extremes of acidity or alkalinity, incorrect fertilising, hedge-bound conditions through over-rolling or heavy traffic, the influence of weeds, attacks by insects and fungi, excesses of worms, and unsuitable varieties of grasses, are dealt with in a most satisfactory manner. The text is made still more interesting by an abundance of illustrations. The book is published by Messrs. D. Wyllie and Son, 247, Union Street, Aberdeen (2s. 6d.).



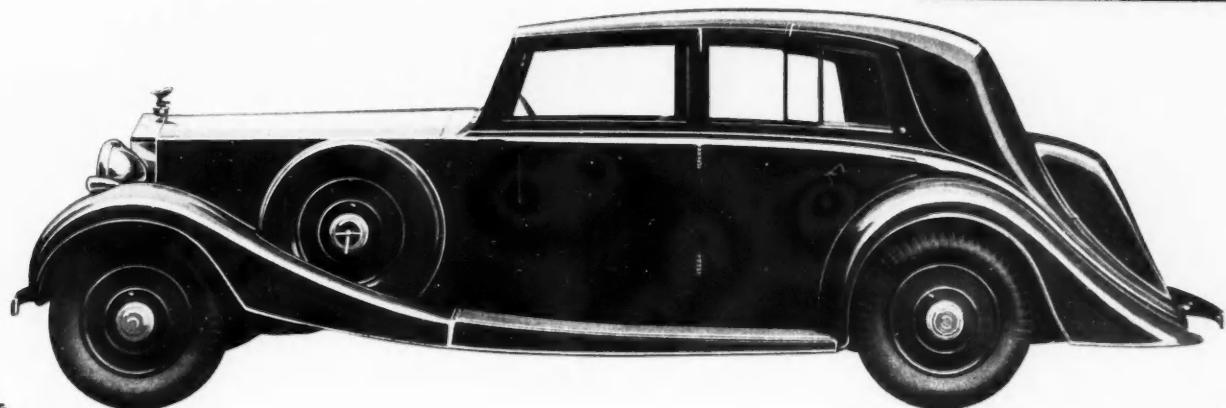
H. C. Long  
A GOOD CROP OF OATS, BUT CONTAINING MANY THISTLES

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## MR. J. A. DEWAR'S STALLIONS

### CAMERONIAN AND FAIR TRIAL

**E**VEN to-day few readers realise that, but for the efforts of a fellow-scribe, Cameronian could not have run for and won the Two Thousand Guineas and Derby of 1931. Reads like the theme of an Edgar Wallace novel. Edgar Wallace was the scribe referred to. In 1928 Mr. Wallace was on a visit to the late Lord Dewar's Homestall Stud, and was looking over some foals when his lordship, pointing to a colt, remarked : "He will win the Derby, but I may not live to see it." That chance remark may or may not have set Mr. Wallace thinking. The rule of the Jockey Club then was that all nominations became void on the death of the nominator. The reason for this was that there was some doubt as to whether the Jockey Club could recover fees and forfeits by legal process. To set Mr. Wallace thinking led inevitably to action. He purposely refused to pay two small forfeits, and invited the Jockey Club to sue him for their recovery. The whole action was friendly. Mr. Wallace was duly sued. The case came to court. Eventually the Jockey Club won. Mr. Wallace paid his forfeits and received his costs from a grateful Jockey Club, glad to be for ever freed from a long-standing dilemma. On May 9th, 1929, the rule was cancelled, and after that day nominations no longer became void on the death of the nominator. In the April of 1930 Lord Dewar died. The entries that he had made in the November of 1928 for the big races of 1930 were not valid. Those made in the November of 1929 for the "classics" of 1931 held good. Cameronian's name figured among the latter. Lord Dewar's nephew, Mr. J. A. Dewar, was his heir, so, thanks to Mr. Wallace, won the Two Thousand Guineas and the Derby with his first runner in either event. Mr. Edgar Wallace saw these races, but died abroad some nine months later.

A little more of Cameronian's racing career. Like all prospective "classic" candidates that are trained by Mr. Fred Darling at Beckhampton, he was lightly run as a youngster, and on his only appearance beat a field of sixteen others in the Salisbury Stakes. Wintering well, he made his débüt as a three year old in the Craven Stakes at Newmarket, and ran third to Philae and Truculent, to each of whom he was conceding 8lb. Wins in the Two Thousand Guineas, the Derby, and the St. James's Palace Stakes at Ascot followed in quick succession. His last race of the season was in the St. Leger, in which, with odds laid on him, he failed to reach the first three. Something was undoubtedly wrong that day. The Cameronian at Doncaster was not within a stone of the Cameronian that had won at Epsom. As a four year old his best race was in the Champion Stakes at Newmarket. This he won from five others, and retired to the stud with £31,287 to his credit. A good record of a good horse.

And his breeding. As his sire he claims Pharos, an own brother to the St. Leger winner Fairway, that ran second to Papyrus in the Derby and won fourteen races, including the Liverpool Cup, the Duke of York Handicap, the Champion Stakes, and the Royal Stakes, of £15,694. His dam, of whom he was the second foal, was Una Cameron. She emanated, far back in her pedigree, from the Trampoline line of the family that Bruce Lowe designated the No. 1 on account of the excellencies of its products. A nearer ancestress of Una Cameron's was her fourth dam, Sonsie Queen, a daughter of Carbine's sire, Musket. Sonsie Queen won the Ascot Biennial Stakes, and, like the Newmarket Summer Cup winner Gilderoy, was from Highland Lassie, a Cater mare that was successful in the Coronation Stakes at Ascot. Sonsie Queen, who was bred by Mr. Sterling Crawford, was later sold to the famous Duchess of Montrose. She was a good brood mare, and numbered among her get the Epsom Grand Prize and Liverpool St. Leger winner, Eridispord; the Manchester November Handicap winner, Asteria; Shall We Remember, who won the North Derby; and Fine Lady, an own sister to the first and last of these by Isonomy. Fine Lady won the only two races in which she ran; they were of little account, and her produce did little better. Svelte, who was by St. Simon, was one of these. She was mated with Cherry Tree, a half-brother to the Coronation Stakes and Park Hill Stakes winner Cereza, by Hampton. Cherry Tree never ran in this country, but was exported to America, where he spent six years, and was then re-imported as a stallion. The result of his mating with Svelte was Cherimoya, who was bred by Mr. Brodrick-Cloete and won her only race—the Oaks. Mr. Brodrick-Cloete perished in the *Lusitania* disaster, and the

late Lord Dewar bought Cherimoya for 2,300gs. For him she bred Sunny Moya, the dam of the now successful stallions Sunny Trace and The MacNab, and to Gainsborough Una Cameron, the dam of Cameronian.

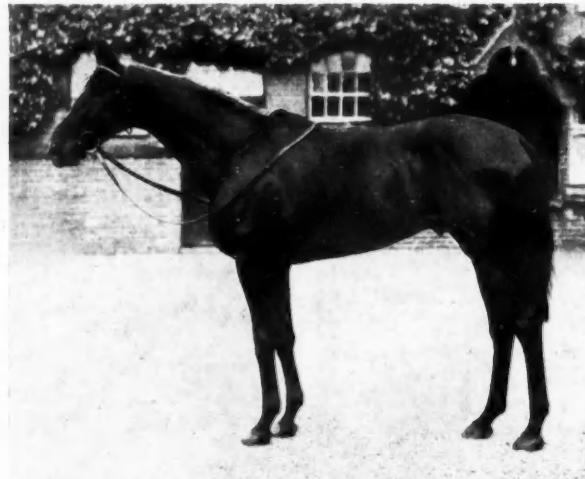
Cameronian's first produce ran last year, when they won two races of £1,114. This season he has been represented by fifteen winners of twenty-two races carrying £13,909 in stakes. Among them was Scottish Union, who, on his form with Mirza II and Unbreakable in the Middle Park Stakes at Newmarket, can be rightly rated as one of the two best two year olds. Cameronian's fee is the high one of 300gs., but, considering his pedigree and his racing performances and what he is now doing as a sire, it is reasonable, and breeders should take advantage of it. His stock are making good money, and if perchance a "classic" comes their way his services will be unobtainable.

Mr. Dewar's other stallion is Fair Trial. A chestnut horse with a white near hind and a white off fore stocking, he is by Pharos's own brother, Fairway. Fairway won the St. Leger in 1928 and other races, including the Eclipse Stakes, of a total value of £42,722. In male descent Fairway and Pharos descend from Bend Or, and his sire, Doncaster, from Stockwell. On the other side of his pedigree, Fair Trial is of the No. 19 Bruce Lowe family, that figures in present-day breeding charts chiefly through the medium of Palotta. A daughter of Gallinule, Palotta was Irish-bred, and won two races, one of which was the Droguedha Memorial Plate, in Ireland. On first going to the paddocks she appeared likely to prove a failure as a matron. This was probably due to the mediocrity of the stallions chosen as her early mates. A change came when she was mated with the imported horse Americus, who, as his name suggests, emanated from the United States.

The result was Americus Girl. As a two year old, this filly won five of her six races, including the important Phoenix Plate, in Ireland. In her second season she began by scoring in the May Plate at Phoenix Park, after which she was sent to England and added the Royal Stakes at Epsom and the Fern Hill Stakes at Ascot to her victories. As a four year old her racing career was cosmopolitan. Earning her first bracket in the Egmont Stakes at Epsom in May, she journeyed to Ireland, to score in the Droguedha Memorial Stakes at The Curragh in July. Returning to England, she won the Portland Handicap at Doncaster on September 9th, and on September 20th finished second, beaten by a short head, to Fils du Vent (rec. 6lb.) in the Prix de la Manche at Maisons Laffitte. In all, Americus Girl enriched her owner by £8,372 in stakes.

Americus Girl's first and best foal was Lady Josephine, a daughter of Sundridge. Sold as a yearling for 1,700gs., Lady Josephine repaid this and more by scoring in the Acorn Stakes at Epsom, the Coventry Stakes at Ascot, and two other races, of in all £3,636. Racing over, she was sold to the Sledmere Stud for 1,200gs. At this Yorkshire establishment she bred Lady Juror, Americus Boy, Mumtaz Mahal, Joyous, and Samphire. As yearlings these were sold for 3,000gs., 1,450gs., 9,100gs., 6,800gs., and 3,300gs. respectively. Mumtaz Mahal won £13,933 in stakes, and is now famous as the grandam of the Derby winner Mahmoud, and the immediate dam of Mirza II. Lady Juror, who was by Son-in-Law, won the Jockey Club Stakes and two other races of £8,057 for Lord Manton and, after his death in the hunting field, was sold to Lord Dewar for 8,300gs. A big price this, but soon returned, as, at the Homestall Stud, Lady Juror has produced Jurisdiction, a winner of £4,633 in stakes and the dam of winners; The Black Abbot, who won the Gimcrack Stakes and is a successful sire; The Recorder, a winner of £5,307, who is now in Russia; Riot, £4,612; Sansonnet, £2,875; Giftlaw; and Fair Trial. Fair Trial did not race as a two year old. Benefiting by this, he scored in the Longleat Stakes at Salisbury, the Queen Anne Stakes at Ascot, the Select Stakes at Newmarket, and the Ormonde Plate at Newbury in his second season, besides finishing third to Windsor Lad and Theft in the Eclipse Stakes at Sandown. As a four year old he won the Spring Plate at Newmarket, the Rous Memorial Stakes at Ascot, and the Lingfield Park Plate, so benefiting Mr. Dewar by, in all, £5,100. Last season was his first as a stallion. The majority of the mares then mated with him are in foal. His fee is 198 sovs. A reasonable charge for the services of a genuine horse of aristocratic lineage.

ROYSTON.



F. Griggs

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CAMERONIAN'S SON, CASH BOOK, WHO WON THE NEWMARKET STAKES THIS YEAR

# THE HOMESTALL STUDS

(Mr. J. A. Dewar's Stallions)

CAMERONIAN (1) (Bay Horse, 1928).		
UNA CAMERON (1) (B. 1922)	PHAROS 13 (B. 1920)	
CHEEDMOYA (B. or Fr. 1908)	GAINSBOROUGH (2) (B. 1915)	SCAPA FLOW (Ch. 1914)
Polymelus 3 (B. 1902)	Cyrene 9 Maid Marian	Bona Vista (4) Arcadia Hampton 10 Quiver
Bromus (B. 1905)	Sainfoin (2) Cheery	Springfield 12 Sanda St. Simon 11 Sunrise
Chaucer (1) (Br. 1900)	St. Simon 11 Canterbury Pilgrim	Galopin 3 St. Angela Tristan 10 Pilgrimage
Anchora (Ch. 1905)	Love Wisely 11 Eryholme	Wisdom 7 Lovelorn Hazlebatch 11 Ayrmoss
Bayardo 10 (B. 1906)	Bay Ronald 3 Galicia	Hampton 10 Black Duchess Galopin 3 Isoletta
Rosedrop (Ch. 1907)	St. Frusquin 22 Rosaline	St. Simon 11 Isabel Trenton 18 Royalsys
Cherry Tree 27 (Br. 1891)	Hampton 10 Cherry	Lord Clifden (2) Lady Langden Sterling 12 Cherry Duchess
Svelte (Br. 1899)	St. Simon 11 Fine Lady	Galopin 3 St. Angela Isonomy 19 Sonsie Queen



Photo

CAMERONIAN

Frank Griggs

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SIRE of SCOTTISH UNION and other winners of 24 races worth in all £15,023.

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Photo

FAIR TRIAL

FAIR TRIAL 9 (Ches., 1932).		
LADY JUDITH 9 (B. 1919)	FAIRWAY 13 (B. 1925)	PHALARIS 1 (Br. 1913)
Sons-in-Law (5) (Ch. 1911)	Scapa Flow 13 (Ch. 1914)	
Polymelus 3 (B. 1902)	Cyrene 9 Maid Marian	Bona Vista (4) Arcadia Hampton 10 Quiver
Bromus (B. 1905)	Sainfoin (2) Cheery	Springfield 12 Sanda St. Simon 11 Sunrise
Chaucer (1) (Br. 1900)	St. Simon 11 Canterbury Pilgrim	Galopin 3 St. Angela Tristan 10 Pilgrimage
Anchora (Ch. 1905)	Love Wisely 11 Eryholme	Wisdom 7 Lovelorn Hazlebatch 11 Ayrmoss
Dark Ronald 9 (Br. 1905)	Bay Ronald 3 Darkie	Hampton 10 Black Duchess Thurio (2) Insignia
Mother-in-Law (B. 1906)	Matchmaker 22 Be Cammie	Donovan 7 Match Girl Jock of Oran 18 Retirement
Sundridge (2) (Ch. 1898)	Amphion 12 Sierra	Speculum 22 Suicide Springfield 12 Sanda
Americus Girl (Ch. 1905)	Americus 9 Palotta	Emperor of Norfolk Clara D Gallinule 19 Maid of Kilcreene

WINNER of the Queen Anne Stakes, Select Stakes, Ormonde Plate, Spring Plate, Rous Memorial Plate, and other races.

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### SMALL COUNTRY HOUSES IN DEMAND



SHRUBBS HILL PLACE, SUNNINGDALE

**S**HUBBS HILL PLACE, Sunningdale, which has not been in the market for years, is offered by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley, for the late Mr. Frank Heywood's trustees. The house, in the Adam style, overlooks Chobham Common, and Wentworth and Sunningdale golf courses. There are 40 acres fronting the main London road, and part of the property, which is close to the station, could be developed without detriment to the residence.

**SWINLEY HURST: AN AUCTION**  
**T**HE MARQUESS OF LINLITHGOW has decided to have his freehold, Swinley Hurst, Ascot, offered by auction. It is a well planned house, containing four reception-rooms, eight principal bed and dressing rooms, day and night nurseries, and five bathrooms. The grounds, ornamented by coniferous and other trees, include a kitchen garden, hard tennis court, glasshouses, and paddock, the whole extending to over 17 acres. Messrs. Winkworth and Co. will offer it at Curzon Street, Mayfair, on Wednesday, November 24th. It was for many years the home of the late Dowager Marchioness of Linlithgow. The residence was erected in 1886, in the Early English style from designs of Messrs. Ernest George and Peto. On the half-timbered porch are the words: "Dominus custodiat introitum Tuum et exitum Tuum."

A sale and a speedy re-sale are announced by Messrs. Hampton and Sons, who have disposed of the residential property, Coneybury, East Grinstead, 3 acres, and resold it within a fortnight. Maudlyn House, Steyning, a Georgian house and 25 acres, has been sold by Messrs. Hampton and Sons and Messrs. Harry Jas. Burt and Son.

The re-development of the Lancaster Gate district is going on apace. Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley have sold No. 28, Sussex Gardens, Hyde Park, where the tall early Victorian houses are being superseded by flats or houses of a modern type.

The transformation of another old outer-suburban estate is nearly completed. Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley have disposed of the last portion of Belmore, at Hayes, about 54 acres. The property, all of which has been disposed of by the Hanover Square firm, was originally of 280 acres, and extended from the Uxbridge Road northwards for nearly a mile. A portion was acquired by Middlesex County Council for the "green belt," and a large area of the rest of it has been developed for houses and shops.

#### EATON PLACE

**T**HE late Sir Francis Fladgate's executrix is selling No. 63, Eaton Place, Eaton Square, through Messrs. Hampton and Sons, at Arlington Street next Tuesday. It is leasehold for thirty-eight years at a ground rent of £80 a year. It is on the manor of Eabury, mentioned in Domesday as part of Eia, an estate leased by a Saxon nobleman. It derives its name from the Saxon Ey (water), and Burgh (a fortified place)—literally an island fortification, which in fact it was, Edward I having granted permission to Simon de Benstede to fortify it. In Queen Elizabeth's time it had come to have an agricultural value, a farm of 450 acres being let at a rental of £21 a year.

The impetus given to building outside the City by the Fire of London and the Plague did not affect it, firstly owing to its value for market gardens, and secondly to its periodic flooding by the Thames, as yet without an embankment. It was too near the Five Fields, a haunt of footpads. There was but one road, The King's Road, whose surface belied its name, and so notorious did the place become that revellers returning from Ranelagh would wait at the "Bloody Bridge," where the road crossed the Westbourne, until a party sufficiently large to ensure safety had congregated. Even the building of Grosvenor Place, in the middle of the eighteenth century, did not greatly alter its character, as the streets leading off it terminated in a mud bank overlooking the Five Fields. At the beginning of the nineteenth century, however, building leases were granted to Cubitt and Seth Smith, who wrought great changes, fine houses and squares taking the place of hovels. New names connected with the ground landlord appeared, Eaton Place deriving its name from Eaton Hall, the ducal seat in Cheshire.

#### A £40,100 WEALDEN SALE

**H**ENGHERST, Woodchurch, was sold for £40,100 at the auction by Messrs. Alfred J. Burrows, Clements, Winch and Sons. The estate extends to 2,520 acres, and includes, besides the residence, ten farms, two other houses, small holdings, and cottages. The purchaser was Mr. Joseph Oxley, whose agent was Mr. B. M. Lowe.

Wadden Hall Farm, Waltham, near Canterbury, 500 acres, has been sold by Messrs. Alfred J. Burrows, Clements, Winch and Sons. It is on the old Roman road to Hythe, five miles from Canterbury.

Country sales by Messrs. Harrods Estate Offices include: Barnards, Gerrards Cross; Grimsditch, Branksome Park, Bournemouth, nearly 2 acres (with Messrs. Fox and Sons and Messrs. Rebbeck Bros.); Whitehead's Farm, near Bishops Stortford, 14 acres (with Messrs. Sworder and Sons); Riverdale, Boldre (with Messrs. Hewett and Co.); Wynnstay, Berkhamsted (with Messrs. W. Brown and Co.); Longmoor, Pyrford; The Hermitage, Weekes, Winchester, 3 acres (with Messrs. Gudgeon and Son); Orchardsyde, Weybridge (with Messrs. Ewbank and Co.); Underhill, Westerham, 3 acres (with Messrs. Friend and Elphick, Messrs. Goddard and Smith acting for the purchaser); The Orchards, Ledbury; Red Lodge, Orpington (with Messrs. Chatells and Rogers Brothers); Culverden House, Tunbridge Wells; Lynorne, Shalford, Guildford; The Warren, Virginia Water (with Messrs. Gidds and Messrs. Ellis and Son); and No. 132, Priory Lane, Roehampton. Mile Bush House, Linslade, and 31 acres, has been let on lease; and Little Park Hill, Bletchingley, is another letting on lease (the latter with Messrs. Maple and Co., Limited).

A Hampshire property offered yesterday (Friday) in London by Messrs. Anthony and Anthony, Limited, is Appletree Court, Lyndhurst, about 5 acres. Particulars may be had from the firm's office in Clarges Street.

Bysshe Court, Horne, is to be let, furnished. This Georgian residence, reputed to have belonged to the Shelley family, stands in 14 acres, conveniently situated for the Old Surrey and

Burstow Hunt, whose kennels are two miles off. Shooting can be had over 900 acres. The agents are Messrs. Marten and Carnaby.

Messrs. F. L. Mercer and Co. will next week offer Manor Heath, Woking, a modern residence with over 3 acres of pleasure grounds. The firm's recent sales include Caleb's Brook, Kirdford, Sussex, a Tudor residence and 32 acres.

#### A LITTLE DORSET INN

**D**ORSET property, the Manor House estate, Godmanstone, belonging to the trustees of the late Mr. Henry Duke, was sold by Messrs. Hy. Duke and Son at Dorchester, for £4,436 for the ten lots, the sum paid for the manor house being £2,500. Mr. Henry Duke had occupied the Manor House for twenty-three years. The house was built about 1805. The late Mr. Duke acquired it in 1909, and when, about 1912 or 1913, he intended to reside there, he spent £3,000 in modernising it. For the Smith's Arms, on the river bank, reputed to be the smallest fully licensed inn in England, bidding began at £200 and rose to £800, at which it was secured by Messrs. J. A. Devenish and Co., Limited, the tenants.

Messrs. Rawlence and Squarey have let, on a long lease, the Grosvenor Hotel, Stockbridge, to Messrs. Strong and Co. The hotel is the headquarters of the Houghton Fishing Club.

Jointly, Messrs. James Styles and Whitlock and Messrs. Warren Brothers have sold the freehold Georgian house, Ratcliff, Clyst Hydon, a medium-sized residence with about 49 acres of some of the finest feeding land in East Devonshire.

Willoughby House, near Rugby, and 26 acres have been sold by Messrs. James Styles and Whitlock.

Messrs. Masters and Co. have sold Banwell Abbey, Somerset, with the grounds of 2 acres. Much of it dates from the fifteenth century, even earlier.

Recent sales by Messrs. H. B. Baverstock and Son include Perrydene Copse, Hascombe, a modern house with 4 acres; Highmead, Tilford, 6 acres; Tilhill estate, Tilford, 200 acres with a Georgian residence; Tuesley Manor, Godalming, a sixteenth-century house and 20 acres (with Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley); Combe Court, Chiddingfold, a modern residence and 108 acres, with Messrs. Alfred Savill and Sons, the purchaser's agents being Messrs. Richter and Co.

For the executors of Mrs. M. Z. Walker Munro, Messrs. Fox and Sons and Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley are to sell the freehold, The White House, Milford-on-Sea. The property, facing the Needles, is a landmark on the coast. It has 800ft. of frontage to the English Channel, and a private embankment and promenade, and grounds of 6 acres.

Hampshire property on the fringe of the New Forest, just off the Bournemouth-London road, two miles from New Milton, known as Ossemsley Manor, including the residence, and Ossemsley Manor Farm, house, buildings and 61 acres; Irongate, house, buildings and 20 acres; and Arreton Farm, house, buildings and 4 acres; woodlands of 310 acres, and eight cottages, in all 702 acres, will be offered by Messrs. Fox and Sons, as a whole or in 68 lots, at the residence, next Thursday. ARBITER.



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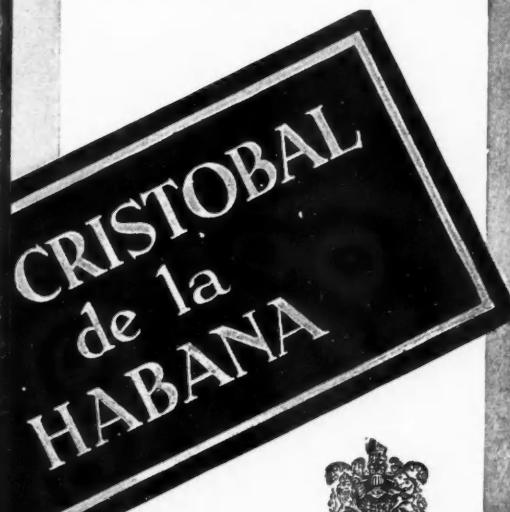
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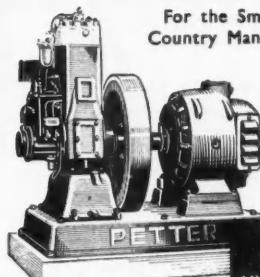
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## DELAVAL PORTRAITS at DODDINGTON

**I**N the hall and in the picture gallery at Doddington, near Lincoln, the Delaval family of Seaton Delaval and Doddington are represented, from the late seventeenth to the late eighteenth century: from Lely to Reynolds. The three-quarter length portrait in the hall (Fig. 4), of a middle-aged man in armour and a flowing wig, whose helmet rests on a plinth by his side, is inscribed "Admiral Sir Ralph Delaval." There is a view of the sea in the distance; the colouring, and the skilful treatment of the light, curled wig are characteristic of Lely, and the picture dates from his final period (1665-80), when Lely's finest work was done. There were two almost contemporary Ralph Delavals in the late seventeenth century—Sir Ralph Delaval of Seaton Delaval, the first baronet (who died in 1691), and Admiral Sir Ralph Delaval, his cousin, who figures in the Naval ventures of William III's reign, and who died in 1707. The historian of Doddington believes it to be the portrait of the first Delaval baronet (the owner of Seaton Delaval), where a portrait of "Sir Ralph Delaval, coasting Admiral in the time of Charles II," is mentioned as existing in the *Beauties of England and Wales*.

There are a number of portraits at Doddington by a



1.—LORD AND LADY POLLINGTON (SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS). Circa 1762



2.—THE DELAVAL CHILDREN (ARTHUR POND)

minor artist, Arthur Pond, of whom very little is known. Pond was one of the first students in the St. Martin's Lane Academy, when it was founded in 1720. Later he studied in Italy, and, some time after his return to London, took a house in Great Queen Street, where he built up an extensive business as a picture dealer, seller of engravings and picture-frames, paints and artists' materials. Vertue, about 1740, writes sarcastically of him as "the greatest top virtuoso in London, followed, esteemed, and cried up;—Mr Pond, all in all." His best-known portrait, that of Peg Woffington in bed, was painted in 1757, and he died in the following year. There is a full-length of Mrs. Francis Delaval in the drawing-room, and a smaller portrait over the chimneypiece. Arthur Pond was patronised by her, and we may well believe that it was to her affection for her family (of eight sons and four daughters) "and her wish to perpetuate their memory in her own house at Doddington that we owe the many family groups of her children painted by him which seem to have been designed for the places they occupy in the hall."

In the group of six of the Delaval children (Fig. 2) the three boys are busy drawing, singing, and playing the flute. The eldest girl, Rhoda (who was born in 1725 and married Edward Astley), is seated with her young sister, Sarah (who afterwards married John, later Lord Pollington). The most prominent person in the group is Anne Hussey Delaval (born in 1737), who stands holding a flower, a charming and child-like figure. The ages of the girls do not seem to correspond with the ages as recorded in the Delaval pedigree: and it will be noticed that the heads have all been inserted, the junction with the canvas being clumsily evident. From the age of Sarah (born in 1742), the picture must have been painted about 1746. There is a tradition that the likenesses were not approved of, and that Rhoda, the eldest sister, cut out the heads, repainted them, and put them in again.

Sarah, the small girl holding a doll, reappears (as Lady Pollington) in the large, official group by Reynolds (Fig. 1). The picture dates from Sir Joshua's early maturity, and shows the young couple, Lord and Lady Pollington, in their robes, advancing through a deeply shadowed architectural

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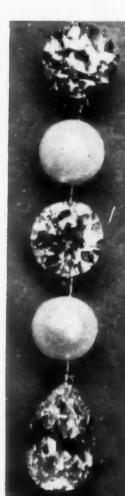
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Sale, Nov. 18th. A rare Plymouth Coffee Pot.



3.—SIR FRANCIS DELAVAL (REYNOLDS)

background to an open archway. Between them is their son John, who reaches up to the coronet his mother is holding. The child's gesture reminds one of the portrait by Reynolds in Lord Mexborough's collection, where Lady Pollington holds an apple in her left hand, a coronet in her right, and the wise child grasps at the coronet. It appears from Reynolds's ledgers that Lady Pollington sat to him in December, 1761, and in March, 1762, and that payment was made by Lord Pollington in 1762.

The frame, carved with trophies, shows the same intimate relation between picture and surround as is seen in the 1762 edition of the *Director*, where Chippendale illustrates several frames having "trophies of hunting & musick" or "with warlike trophies in the corners and middles." The middles of the sides and base centre in military trophies, while the top is carved with an armillary sphere.

A second portrait by Reynolds, or of his studio (Fig. 3), is a full-length of Sir Francis Blake Delaval (1727-71), the eldest



4.—ADMIRAL SIR RALPH DELAVAL (LELY)

of the many children of Captain Francis Blake Delaval. He is described as having been "remarkably tall and well-made, of a fair complexion with light hair." In 1758 he joined an expedition to invade the coast of Brittany, and leaped from the boat and swam to the shore, to be the first to set foot on French soil, thereby winning a bet which he had made. Sir Francis Delaval sat as "Mr. Delaval" to Reynolds in 1757 and 1758. He is described as "celebrated as a Macaroni now and later as an amateur singer and actor," by Tom Taylor. He received the Order of the Bath in 1761, when he was said to be "one of the finest figures of all the knights of that Order." His portrait shows him in red uniform, holding a musket, with the burning French villages in the background. The dark background, and the sinister organisation of the sky to suggest the odds against the sitter, serve as a foil to throw Sir Francis's head and shoulders into relief. There are several versions of this portrait, one of which is at Ford Castle.

M. J.

## ENGLISH PORCELAIN AND FURNITURE

**T**HE late Mr. Sanders Fiske had secured many choice specimens of Chelsea, Worcester, Nantgarw, and other English factories of the eighteenth century, and had also specialised in enamelled Bristol opaque white glass, of which he had an extensive collection. Among Chelsea porcelain there is an example of the "Goat and Bee" jug of the usual pattern, marked with a triangle incised in the paste and dating from about 1745; and there are some good examples of the red anchor period. Two groups are modelled after Meissen originals, that of a masked man dancing with a woman, and that of the rape of a Sabine. The latter group, which is finely modelled, is mentioned in the 1755 catalogue (the earliest surviving Chelsea catalogue) as "a beautiful groupe of figures representing the rape of the Sabines." The only other recorded red anchor example is illustrated in "English Porcelain Figures."

The largest section in the collection is that of the opaque white glass made at Bristol, and there are a number of decorative pieces such as vases and beakers. Some specimens can be assigned to Michael Edkins, a "promiscuous decorator" who was employed by several of the Bristol glass-houses to paint glasses. The younger William Edkins (grandson of Michael), had in his collection some specimens which he declared to have been painted by his grandfather, and one type is specifically mentioned—tea-caddies decorated with birds and flowers, and labelled for different kinds of tea. In the Sanders Fiske collection are two tea-caddies from the William Edkins collection, painted in front with a goldfinch and a bullfinch respectively, perched on boughs beneath labels "Green" and "Hysyn." The sides and backs are painted with bouquets and sprays of flowers.

Besides the work of Edkins, there are specimens of the work

of another Bristol painter, who is represented by a very fine garniture consisting of a vase and two beakers, each painted with Chinese ladies grouped round a table. On the reverse are painted *feng huang*, or exotic birds. A beaker and vase by the same painter are brilliantly decorated with Chinese figures. There are some examples of the Meissen, Höchst, and Frankenthal factories among Continental porcelain.

The Sanders Fiske collection comes up for sale at Messrs. Sotheby's on Thursday, November 18th. On the following day will be sold mahogany furniture from Lady Sharp's collection. An important piece is a circular wine-table with its rim carved with scrollwork and sunk centre, formed as a bottle-stand, bordered with a band of vine leaves and grapes in high relief. The shaft, designed as a triple support, is carved with acanthus foliage, and the tripod with scrollwork and wave ornament.

A set of twelve Elizabethan fruit trenchers is a well preserved and interesting survival of the custom of providing "posies" painted upon the back of fruit trenchers of wood, as described by Puttenham in 1589. The trenchers, which are of thin wood, have in the centre a tablet with a scriptural quotation in black-letter, surrounded by fruit, flowers, and interlaced strapwork on a gold stipple ground. The margins are decorated in gold and colours. The set is contained in a wooden box in the form of a book, decorated on the front with the Royal arms of Queen Elizabeth, flanked by the initials E.R., and on the reverse with fleurs-de-lis and roses within lattice-work. Though several sets of circular trenchers are known, those of oblong form are extremely rare. It seems possible from contemporary references that these trenchers, when in use, were set face downwards on dishes or trays, to be used as mats on which fruits and sweetmeats were placed. J. DE SERRE.



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## THE OIL PRESSURE GAUGE

**O**NE of the most neglected instruments at the present time is that little one, usually tucked away on the dash, which registers the oil pressure throughout the lubricating system of the engine. It has, in fact, become so neglected that some firms actually leave it out altogether and substitute a light warning which shows red or green directly the oil pressure falls below a certain level. This is all very well in its way, as it will show the driver if the oil system has failed altogether, or if there is no more oil in the sump through one reason or another, but it will not tell the experienced driver what may be happening in the oil circulatory system.

The modern pressure lubrication system consists of an oil tank or sump at the bottom of the engine in which there is a submerged gear pump. This pump consists of two gear wheels in close mesh, driven from the crank shaft through some form of gearing, or it may also be driven from the cam shaft. The gear wheels as they rotate carry the oil with them and act as a rotary pump, and this oil is then carried by pipe lines or through channels cast in the actual crank case to one end of the crank shaft, which is hollow. The oil is forced along inside the crank shaft and distributed from there to the various big end journals and main bearings under pressure, and in most cases the surplus splashes out and is caught by the whirling big ends and is distributed over the cylinder walls on to the pistons, etc. In most cases to-day the big ends and connecting rods are also drilled, and the oil is thus carried directly up to the gudgeon pins.

Again, separate oil ways may lead a certain part of the lubricant up to the overhead valve gear or to other important parts of the engine; but the general principle is that a certain pressure is created by the pump in the crankshaft, and this pressure forces the oil to all necessary parts. The oil pressure gauge is an instrument to which oil is led from this vital point to show the actual pressure there at any given time. If this pressure should suddenly fall or increase,

it indicates that something is wrong, and the driver should at once stop to investigate.

In my younger days of motoring the oil pressure gauge was probably the most important instrument on the board, and even to-day it is a most necessary instrument, as, if it is read properly, much expense may be saved, such as run big ends or main bearings. The racing driver, whose engine is working under the maximum stresses, treats his oil pressure gauge with extreme respect and watches every movement.

One of the best instances that I know of bad damage through neglect of oil pressure on the road occurred to a friend of mine some years ago. He was driving at night, and getting tired of his instrument lights, which were rather glaring, he switched them out. Shortly afterwards a rabbit ran into his head-light beam and, as rabbits will, became confused and ran under the car. He heard the rabbit hit something, but just carried on and dismissed the matter from his mind. About ten miles farther on, in a very lonely part of the country, he suddenly heard the well known rattle of a run big end. There he was, stranded miles from anywhere, and on investigation he found there was no oil in the sump. What had occurred was that the rabbit had hit the sump tap under the crank case and turned it on to the open position, so that the oil had drained out of the sump. If he had had his instrument lights alight he would probably have noticed the dreaded flicker of the oil pressure gauge which denotes a shortage of oil, and stopped in time, especially as he was a driver with some racing experience and was used to looking out for that sort of thing.

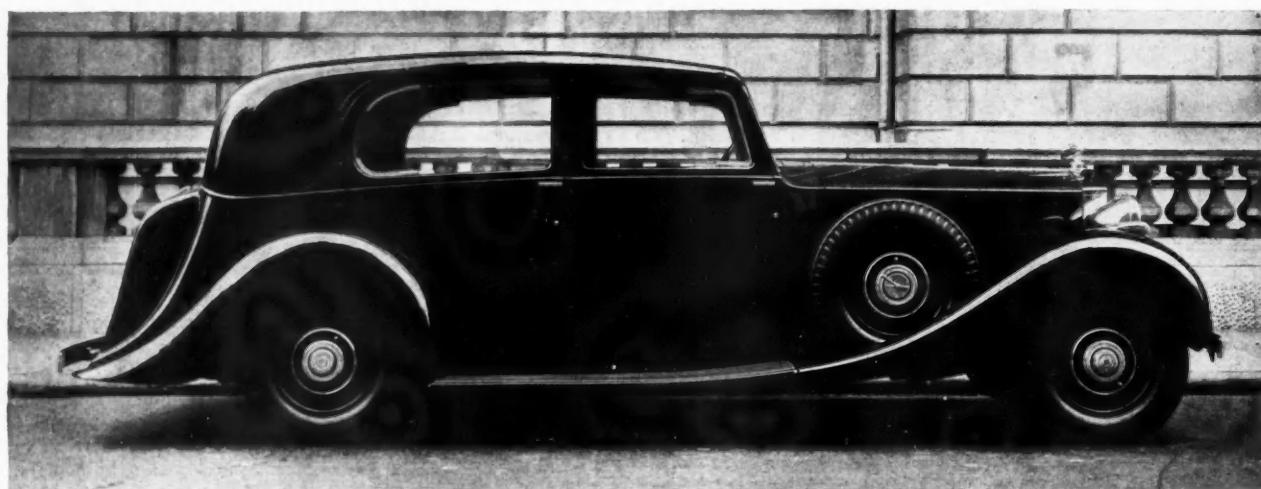
To the experienced driver the oil pressure gauge means a great deal. It may, of course, give him some moments of unnecessary anxiety, due to some temporary aberration in the lubrication system, but a sudden variation in oil pressure, either up or down, in a fully warmed engine generally means that there is something seriously wrong.

Recently I met a lady driver who was proceeding slowly along the road, wreathed in clouds of pungent smoke. When I got near her she jumped out, shouting that the car was on fire. For a moment I thought it was, until, on investigation, I found that the oil lead to the oil pressure gauge had broken and a stream of oil was coming out over the exhaust pipe and producing a very good imitation of a smoke screen. I asked her whether she had not noticed that the pressure gauge was not registering, and found that she did not even know that there was such an instrument. I hasten to add that this sort of thing is not confined to lady drivers, as I know many men who would have been equally ignorant of the existence of the instrument.

It should always be remembered that when an engine is cold the oil pressure will show high, more particularly in the winter, as the thick oil will be reluctant to circulate freely, and for this reason the engine should not be run too fast or stressed too much until the oil pressure gets somewhere near normal. A high oil pressure with a cold engine means that the oil is probably not yet getting to all the more distant parts of the engine, and damage may ensue if these are stressed too much.

When the engine is thoroughly warmed up the oil pressure should remain fairly constant according to the speed of the engine. When it is running slowly, of course, the pressure will be low, and as it is speeded up the pressure will increase. At a speed of about 20 m.p.h. the pressure should remain fairly constant on top gear, and the driver will know what this should be, as, of course, each type of car varies slightly.

If the oil pressure should suddenly rise, there is probably an obstruction somewhere in the lubricating system, and investigations should be made; while if it should suddenly fall, the oil in the sump is running low, or else there is a break in one of the pipe lines. At any rate, any variation from the normal should be investigated, as oil is cheaper than big ends.



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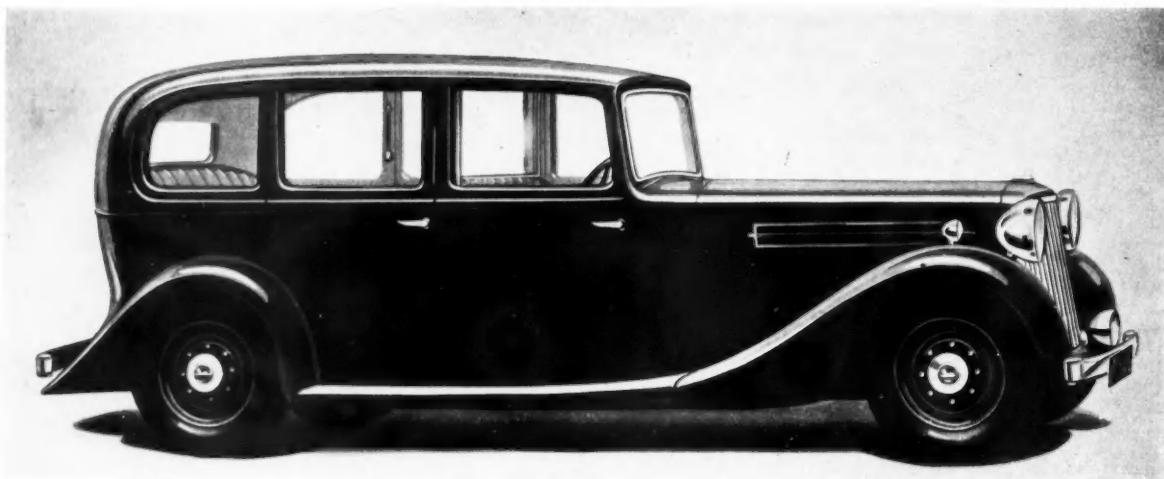


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THE ARMSTRONG-SIDDELEY 25 H.P. LIMOUSINE

The importance of using the right grade of oil in the engine in winter and summer is shown by the oil pressure gauge, as the use of too thick an oil in the winter will raise the pressure unduly while the engine is being warmed up, while the use of too thin an oil in hot summer weather will reduce it to the danger point.

#### THE COMMERCIAL MOTOR SHOW

**I** ALWAYS enjoy a visit to the Commercial Motor Show, which this year was held at Earl's Court. There are many things that one can see there which are certain to spread to the private car field, both from a technical engineering point of view and from the practical.

For instance, this year, on the back panel of a Guy parcel van, there was a novel form of stop-light plate, which would do much to improve the present position with regard to stop lights. It consists of three panels which are illuminated according to

the intentions of the driver. When the ordinary direction indicators are in use, it says "Turning"; and when the brake pedal is depressed to a certain extent the word "Braking" appears. When the brake pedal is depressed still farther, the word "Stopping" appears.

Compression ignition engines, or what are more popularly called Diesel engines, were much in evidence, and not only in the case of the large lorries, as there were many small units that could be used quite satisfactorily in a private car.

#### AUSTIN PRICE REDUCTION

**I**T is good to hear of price reductions among the smaller and more popular cars at the present time, and the news is all the more welcome as coming from the Austin firm. The Big Seven was introduced as the only completely new model in the range for this year. Its design was founded on experience gained by years of

building the original and famous little Austin Seven. It is a little larger and a little more powerful than the original Seven, which the firm, of course, continue to manufacture, and comes half way between this car and the Austin Ten.

When it was introduced it was priced at £160 for the sliding head saloon and £155 for the fixed-head saloon; but now the firm have been able to reduce the price as from November 1st, to £149 10s. and £145 respectively.

#### SCOTTISH MOTOR SHOW

**T**HE Scottish Motor Exhibition, which opened in the Kelvin Hall, Glasgow, on November 12th, is one of the most representative exhibitions that have ever been seen north of the Border. All the principal firms are represented, in most cases on the stands of dealers, as this is the system adopted there. There is also a very fine choice of coachwork by the best-known firms.



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## MODERN TRAVEL ON THE ANCIENT NILE

**H**ISTORY can be watched in the making in many parts of the world, but nowhere does present-day effort contrast so vividly with the results of the past as in Egypt. You see century-old minarets picked out with electric bulbs. Fishermen and boat-haulers sing songs in the language used in the days of Rameses, yet they spend their evenings marvelling at the adventures of Om Kalsoum, Egypt's Greta Garbo, shown on the screen of some barn-like cinema leaning against the wall of a temple built before Romulus founded Rome.

If you are short of petrol, as likely as not a camel will come by laden with tins marked "Esso" or "B.P." and a burnous-clad Arab will pour it into the tank of your car. In desert oases a loud-speaker blaring forth political oratory is no uncommon sound.

To journey up the Nile in steamers which are truly the last word in luxury, and delve into the marvels of Egypt's living history, is to experience a period of physical and mental enjoyment, well-being and relaxation tinged with a faint sense of adventure such as no other part of the world can provide. To tear yourself away from Cairo's social and sporting gaiety and all that goes to make one's stay there so happy may be hard, but from the moment when the bare-footed, turbanned sailors hand you over to your smiling, white-robed *suffraghi* (steward) you will cease to think of anything but the Nile and all it has to show.

From the Nile even Cairo looks different—a kind of fairy city. Trees, palaces and gardens line the opposite bank, which is 1,000 yards away. Here and there groups of tall palms and minarets of Cairo's hundreds of mosques top the line of flat roofs. Behind, on an eminence, rises the citadel. Within, framed against the yellow cliffs of the Mokattam Hills, stand the dome and pencil-like minarets of the great Mohamed Ali Mosque, glistening in the morning sun. At the Roda swing bridge, however, the peace is shattered. Bedlam breaks loose. All the sailors' skill and powers of shouting are needed to pass, for there are but a few inches of clearance each side.

Here starts old Cairo, with its terraced banks and stone steps. Amid a forest of masts closely packed native river craft are unloading their cotton, stone, earthen jars, and straw. After Cairo, the uninitiated is surprised to find that the Nile flows, not through arid desert land, but through a rich fertile valley. The valley itself is bounded by twin ranges of hills of ever-changing colours, which accompany the

river for 500 miles up to the First Cataract.

At Bedrechen, reached after lunch the first day, cars convey one to Memphis, now ruined, but the capital of Egypt from 3,000 B.C. till the Mohammedans transferred to Cairo. Now only the colossal statues of Rameses and an alabaster sphinx in a palm-shaded pool remain to testify to its glories. Near by, at Sakkara, is Egypt's oldest pyramid, the Step Pyramid. Here, too, are the 2,200 B.C. tombs and the rock-hewn subterranean gallery of the Serapeum, where the sacred bulls were buried in the time of Rameses II.

Varied by such daily shore excursions, with such events as an occasional sandstorm or the paying of the traditional farthing to Nag Hamadi's naked fakir to ensure a safe trip, the seven restful days pass quickly before Luxor is reached. The steamers, particularly Cook's up-to-date *Egypt, Arabia, and Sudan*, are the last word in luxury. The cooking is wonderful, and the crew above reproach. The dragomans add much to the pleasure of the trip. After the glorious Nile sunsets, as we sip our Turkish coffee on the deck, they stand behind us in the dusk, eager to answer our questions and tell us stories of their people. Each night the steamer anchors motionless in midstream, but even by day the only movement felt is one of gliding through the breeze. From one's armchair one enjoys the sights of the Nile in absolute comfort: quaint gyassas with their tall white sails eternally passing up and down; feluccas (small passenger sailing boats), with their human cargoes in robes of many colours; graceful women with pitchers on their heads; shadufs (water-lifts) being turned by men or bullocks just as in the days of the Old Testament; tiny Arab boys leading huge water buffaloes to the bank. Like some magic film, the history of Egypt comes to life before our eyes.

Before Luxor, stops are made at Beni Hassan, where the Speos Artemedos Grotto and the 4,000 year old tombs are visited on donkeys; Asyut; and Baliana.

From there to Abydos, with the 1,300 B.C. tomb of Seti I, the loveliest and holiest shrine in all Egypt, is ninety minutes by donkey. Next to Seti I is believed to be the tomb of Osiris, beneath an inexhaustible pool approached by steps. Farther up the river appears an avenue of sphinxes leading to the Valley of the Tombs of the Kings, then the giant pillars of the Rameses temple—it is Luxor, where modern life centres round the big Winter Palace Hotel.

Quite apart from the ancient ruins of Thebes, there is so much to do and see in Luxor that the two day stay seems all too short. Visits to the tomb of Tutankhamen, the twin 64ft. high Colossi of Memnon, the Valley of the Queens with Queen Nefertari's exquisite tomb, are but a few of the "sights," while Mirza, the uncannily accurate fortune-teller, snake-charmers, dances at the hotel, gymkhana, and shops where we can at last spend some money, make most people late for the steamer when she continues up-stream for Komombo, Edfu and Aswan—that haven of rest where the perfect winter climate and the crisp, dry air, as well as the



A NILE FELUCCA

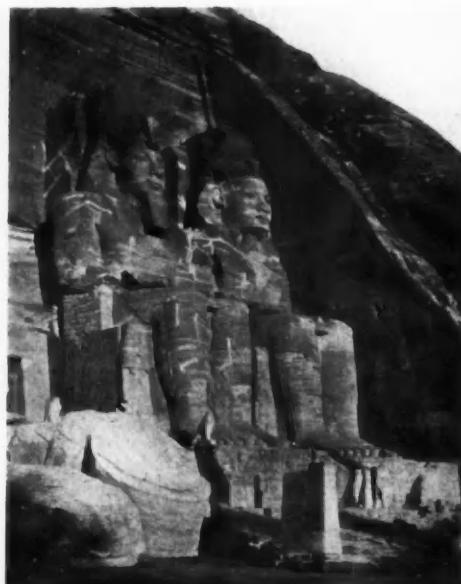
beauties of scenery, captivate one from the first. Excursions are made to the Elephantine Isles, the ancient quarries (with the wonderful unfinished monolithic obelisk), and the great Aswan Dam, where the fishing is too good to be true. Golf, riding in the desert, and sailing up the Cataract are other delights of Aswan.

With all meals and shore excursions (cars at Bedrechen, Luxor and Aswan, carriages at Asyut, and donkeys at Baliana, Beni Hassan, Dendera, and Edfu), the fare from Cairo for the ten-day trip to Aswan is £35 (£60 return). Private steamers can also be chartered from Cook's, and, indeed, a trip on one of these beautifully manned, yacht-like vessels represents the best holiday the world can offer.

Having got so far, the traveller would be ill advised not to continue beyond the Cataract to Wadi Halfa. The *Thebes* takes a week to get to the Second Cataract and back. At the start, the river passes through narrow gorges, the scenery is wild and grandiose, almost terrifying at times. After Kalabsha, however, the familiar majesty and ease of the Nile's flow is retrieved, and for the first time in all the trip one finds oneself in the middle of the desert, overcome by the feeling of its unconquerable eternity and colourful mystery. On the way several stops are made. At Abu Simbel the mighty temple of Rameses produces an enormous impression on all who see it for the first time.

At Wadi Halfa, just inside the Sudan border, one is surprised to find, in the centre of the desert, a railway station: the beginning of the Khartoum desert railway; also tennis and golf, and motor launches to take one to view the Second Cataract, as well as a camp where one can stay amid the desert hills. A night spent in such novel conditions will remain in your memory for ever.

Back at Aswan, the return to Cairo can be made by day or night train, by air (whence a wonderful idea of the Nile, its tributaries, the desert, and the great monuments of Egypt's past is obtained in the cloudless atmosphere), or by steamer again. Whichever way is chosen, people agree that the return is both the best and most enjoyable of the journey. One retrieves places and sights already familiar, and hastily tries to drink in a last full measure of memories and impressions; yet as the journey nears its end it is hard to repress a feeling that one is about to be woken shortly from a dream in which Egypt and the Egyptians are lucky enough to pass their entire lives. Though winter is undoubtedly both the best and most popular season to visit Egypt (and, as the French rightly observe, "Qui dit l'Egypte dit le Nil"), in spring and summer it is yet by no means too hot. In this happy atmosphere of beauty and sun for both winter and summer, it is not surprising that the word "Egypt" in Arabic means "The Fortunate Land." A. MOURAVIEFF.



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## DWARF SHRUBS for the CONNOISSEUR

**W**HILE the dwarfs of the lapponicum series, *R. scintillans*, *intricatum*, etc., are becoming more and more popular as rock garden plants, the more mop-headed dwarf species of the cephalanthum series, such as *R. ledoides* and *R. radicum* still seem to remain as plants for the specialist, although I find no difference between the successful cultivation of the two series. If anything, the cephalanthum series is rather shorter-lived and has to be renewed at about ten year intervals; but, as it strikes easily from cuttings and sets seed freely, replacement presents no difficulties. In appearance I consider them infinitely superior to the laponicus. For one thing, most of the latter are blue or purple of a kind, while in the cephalanthum series there is only one purple species and all the rest are either white or pink or yellow. Also like the neat round heads of tubular flowers with their aromatic scent.

The illustration shows the pale rose *R. ledoides*. The other common species in the series is *R. sphaeranthum*, pale pink; while less common are the lemon yellow and dwarf-growing *R. Sargentianum* and the white *R. acraium*. All are attractive, and all succeed where the commoner laponicus grow.

E. C.

### AN ANTIPODEAN EVER-GREEN

**T**HE heath-like *Pomaderris phyllicefolia* is seldom seen in gardens, probably because it is considered tender. That it may be under severe trial will be conceded, but I have had a bush in the open for nearly twenty years, during which time it has been subjected to 25° of frost on one or two occasions, and that without suffering the slightest injury. This particular plant is in very poor, dry soil close to underlying rock, but a better drought-resister I do not know. It is not more than about 3ft. high, with a width of 4ft., and presents a dense-habited little shrub with very small leaves of a cheerful green and even smaller pale yellow flowers, but these latter are borne in such profusion that they make some amends for their diminutiveness. *Pomaderris phyllicefolia*, which is one of the buckthorns, is not a first-class shrub, but it has its uses as an interesting incident among other small-leaved plants, such as the heaths, and with me carries on year after year without any cultural aid.

J.

### A LOVELY MINIATURE

**T**O most rock gardeners the cassiopes are the daughters of despair, and even many of us who have the semi-woodland, naturally peaty conditions which they seem to demand are seldom any too confident of success. But that subtle fascination which ericaceous plants possess, the cassiopes exert with so winning a charm that few can resist them. While none can be regarded as easy, *C. Mertensiana* is, perhaps, the least refractory, and we have had no little satisfaction for some years from *C. selaginoides*. In a bed of sandy peat and lime-free loam that is never really dry in summer and not sodden in winter, with a rock between it and the hottest sun, this lovely little shrub is perfectly happy. Its erect branches, closely covered with bright green, scale-like leaves, stand at about 8ins., and over these we get in spring a long succession of those vivid white bells which, longer and

larger than those of most of the sister species, are set off by calyxes of mahogany red.

A.

### A PRETTY VACCINIUM

**A**HARDY North American vaccinium which is attractive in flower, small enough for a rock garden and not addicted to "running," should be welcome in many gardens which have a lime-free loam. That description fits *V. stamineum*, of which I have had a plant for many years, which is still not above 2ft. in height and obviously nearly

full grown. A slender, loosely built but shapely little deciduous shrub with narrow leaves about 2ins. long—the "deer-berry," as it is called, flowers luxuriantly every May, the white blossoms being borne in crowded racemes and backed by leafy bracts. The corollas, as may be seen in the illustration, differ from those of most vacciniums and their allies the heaths in being widely bell-shaped rather than cylindrical, and their whiteness is emphasised by the very prominent orange stamens.

N. W.

### A TREE AND SHRUB LIST

**T**HE connoisseur in trees and shrubs will welcome with gratitude the excellent descriptive list that has just been issued by that keen and indefatigable grower Mr. W. J. Marchant of Keeper's Hill Nursery, Stapehill, Wimborne, Dorset—"Choice Trees, Shrubs, Wall Plants and Climbers," price 2s. 6d., cloth 5s. Some years have elapsed since a catalogue last appeared from Keeper's Hill Nursery, and Mr. Marchant has been at considerable pains to make the present list as complete as possible and include all the recent additions to the ranks of ornamental shrubs recruited of late years from China and elsewhere. Equipped with a profound knowledge of his subject and years of experience, Mr. Marchant has been able to describe and differentiate carefully between items which vary only in slight degree. The descriptions are fair and accurate, and all the leading authorities have been consulted with a view to ensuring correct nomenclature—a vexed problem for the amateur in these days of rapidly changing names. Above all, it is a list that will hold the interest of all lovers of trees and shrubs. Here are numerous conquests that can be made, and those who are fortunate enough to be blessed with lime-free ground can take their choice of the many treasures in the heath family and its allies, in which Mr. Marchant specialises, such as the vacciniums, some three dozen of which are described; the gaultherias, pernettyas, dwarf rhododendrons, and the heaths themselves. The members of the prunus and pyrus families are adequately and carefully dealt with, and the keen grower will find much to attract him in the lists of mountain ashes, to which there have been several noteworthy additions in recent years. The same can be said of the barberries and cotoneasters and the daphnes, as well as numerous other genera. Many rare and uncommon shrubs are offered in the list, and it is pleasant to see that so many of the recent newcomers have at last found their way into general cultivation. An exhaustive and authoritative descriptive list with sound cultural directions, it is one that every keen grower of trees and shrubs should have on the most convenient shelf in his gardening library.

T.



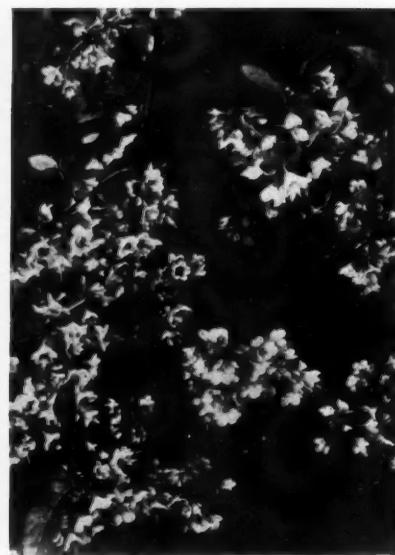
THE DWARF RHODODENDRON LEDOIDES  
A charming miniature



Pomaderris phyllicefolia, an interesting dwarf evergreen from the Antipodes



An engaging member of the heath family, Cassiope selaginoides with vivid white bells



The "Deer-Berry," Vaccinium stamineum an uncommon member of the race

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## WOOL FROCKS FOR THE AFTERNOONS

THIS winter's woollen frocks are mostly very simple in line, rather complex in texture, and, if not in black, rather unusual in colour. Hardly any of them have collars; necks are plain and severe, and so are sleeves. Shoulders may be slightly squared, but no extravagance like last year's fierce leg-of-mutton sleeves. Waists are definitely high; belts, if there are any, very narrow—suede and leather belts a couple of inches wide have superseded very broad ones. Skirts are shorter, as much as thirteen inches from the ground. As for materials, jersey is perhaps first favourite. Angora and various kinds of wool with raised or hairy surfaces are popular too. For colours, black is in the lead, with various kinds of red and rust shading to brown also in the running; olive green is good, and so is grey, but blues and purples are not so much seen.



THREE afternoon frocks in wool, all of them suitable both for London and the country, are shown on this page. They all come from Margaret Marks. On the left is a frock which, although suitable for women of any age, is particularly kind to older wearers. It is made of jersey, always a flatteringly soft material, in light bulrush brown. The sash ends cross over at the back to tie at the waist in front. The neck is plain and collarless, the sleeves long and fitting; and all over the shoulders are sprinkled hundreds of tiny gold beads. Below to the right of the page is a frock in black wool, with inset patterns of black velvet in shell designs on the bodice. The sash is also of black velvet. Here also the plain sleeves and straight neckline are seen.



*Scatoni's Studios*

THE picture on the left shows a frock from Margaret Marks in crimson jersey with a raised horizontal stripe, a most effective stuff. The dress is very plainly cut, with a cross-over effect in the bodice, and a narrow belt of bright jade green suede fastened with a huge square buckle of dull silver. These three colours—crimson, green and silver—make a most effective contrast. Another afternoon frock from Margaret Marks was also in crimson, with the gold scroll embroidery which is very smart this winter on neck and belt. Another frock from there, more of a cocktail dress this time, was in dull gold lame with huge black checks, a most original colour scheme; while a frock in brown silk was scattered with gold stars and had a roll of gold cord round the neck. CATHARINE HAYTER.

# **“COUNTRY LIFE” HOTEL REGISTER**

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